FBIS DAILY REPORT

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HUNGARIAN OFFICIAL ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON SALT II

LD262217 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[From the "168 hours" program]

[Text] Our next topic is one that we all hear and read a great deal about. Nonetheless, many of our listeners have written to us with questions concerning the details. The topic is SALT II. Gyorgy Bolgar interviews Engineer Lt Col (Gyorgy Szentesi):

[Question] What seems so surprising to the outside observer is that while Brezhnev and Ford in 1974 already agreed to limit missiles to 2,400 on either side, the new agreement stipulates the same limit and it is only in 1981 when this must be reduced to 2,250. What then has all the great debate been about during these 6 and 1/2 years? Disregarding political considerations, what were the issues in the sphere of military technology?

[Answer] Well, from the aspect of military technology the problem was caused by the appearance of a new type of weapon. This weapon is still in the developmental phase, in other words, it is still not a fully developed weapon but its entry, its deployment, can be expected within a certain period of time. This weapon, the so-called cruise missile, fits into the category of strategic arms regarding every one of its characteristics; in practice it corresponds to ballistic missiles fired from submarines. Both its load and precision makes it a strategic weapon.

[Question] Perhaps the debate can be explained by the fact that the Americans, who developed the cruise missile, said that it was not a strategic weapon.

[Answer] Yes, in practice, from the point of view of the SALT treaty they wanted to ignore this type of weapon; yet it would have been nonsense to sign a treaty which regulated the three main types and gave free rein to the fourth. The Carter administration wanted to set the limit--at 1,800, if I remember correctly. At first glance this was a very appealing proposition, as it was a much greater reduction than had been originally anticipated. In reality, however, it lacked the principle of mutuality and equal security because, from the viewpoint of the Americans, reducing the limit to 1,800 would not have been as unfavorable as from the Soviet point of view. After all, we know that besides the United States, Great Britain and France possess medium-range weapons in Europe and China in the Far East. It is beyond any doubt that this is where the Chinese weapons are targeted--after all, their range itself makes any other target impossible.

[Question] If I understand it correctly, the debate concerned another matter as well. What's more, this is a debate which is still going on in American domestic politics--namely, on the question of how the observance of the stipulations of the agreement can be verified. One of the recurrent arguments used is that the Americans will not be able to verify the observance of the agreement because they have lost their electronic monitoring stations in Iran. How important are these for verification?

[Answer] There are numerous experiments with new aspects of military technology within the rather large land area of the Soviet Union.

It is these which the electronic installations surrounding the Soviet Union are designed to monitor. They are intended not so much for monitoring the observance of the agreement but rather to check on new developments, on testing new types of planes and possibly missiles.

[Question] The Soviet Union similarly wants to verify that the United States observes the agreement, yet the Soviet Union does not possess similar monitoring sites around the United States.

[Answer] This is precisely the case. The Soviet Union has no military bases or electronic monitoring sites around the United States. In their view the system of observance by artificial satellites is capable of precisely verifying observance of the agreement.

[Question] I will now go back to where we started this conversation. There are those who say that the new agreement does not sufficiently limit armaments, arguing that the treaty makes it possible for both countries to develop new types of weapons even during the period the treaty is in force. What does this argument refer to?

[Answer] I think that if we take reality into consideration then this is inevitable. Just consider--a missile in a silo or in a submarine deteriorates even if it is never used. These weapons must be overhauled from time to time and their guarantee runs out after a certain amount of time. After a while these rockets must be replaced, and I think it would be naive to imagine that when they are replaced, the replacement will be a weapon which accords with the technological level of 10-12 years ago. Precisely because of this, the treaty takes a realistic view and does not limit specific developments.

[Question] The fact that the American Government wishes to develop the so-called MX missile system is presumably also an exchange of this type. Is that so?

[Answer] This would be classified as an exchange of this sort as long as the so-called tunnel system is not developed to complement it. In itself the MX missile is a type of strategic missile. It is to be used to replace the outdated Minuteman missiles. This does not fundamentally change the system: In other words, one is taken out of the silo and another put in instead. The range is roughly the same and thus this only represents a qualitative change in the sense that the targeting precision of the MX is somewhat better, because 20 years have passed since the Minuteman was developed and the MX is in line with present technological levels.

[Question] In your opinion, if the plan to construct a system of silos connected with tunnels were to be put into effect so that the Soviet Union could not verify which silo had a missile and which did not, would this be a source of problems?

[Answer] Should such a system be developed, this would certainly create problems. After all, even SALT I forbid the building of new silos, increasing the number of silos.

[Question] Finally, what would happen if the U.S. Senate were not to ratify the SALT agreement, in other words, if an agreement aimed at arms limitation would not come into effect? How far would the arms race rush ahead? Are there any calculations concerning this?

[Answer] Well, I think we must deal with this question in two parts. Carter said that if the Senate were to refuse to ratify the agreement, the American administration, at least the administration in power at present, would observe the agreement as long as the Soviet side promised to do the same. This is one aspect of the matter. The other aspect is that should the agreement not be signed or should it have consequences which make it impossible to observe the agreement, the strategic weapons, these most important and expensive weapon systems, would develop at an unprecedented rate. In the final result an unprecedented arms race would be imposed on the Soviet Union and this would burden the industrial capacity of the Soviet Union to such an extent that less productive capacity would be available for the work of peaceful construction.

PRAGUE PAPER CRITICAL OF WESTERN APPROACH TO EUROPEAN DISARMAMENT

AU301209 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 29 May 79 p 2 AU

["MCH"-signed commentary: "What Matters Are Practical Steps"]

[Text] If you think of all the regions in the world where the situation is tense to the breaking point today--such as the Middle East, Southeast Asia or Africa--Europe may seem to be a blessed oasis of peace and quiet. It is also a fact that there have been no wars here for more than a third of a century and that more has been done here for collective security and peaceful cooperation than on any other continent.

However, even this fact, which has made our continent some sort of example spoken about as worthy of being followed, cannot disperse the anxiety over the fact that all positive things are still in the sphere of efforts, good intentions and--sometimes--negotiations. In the decisive sphere, namely--in the sphere of actually halting the feverish pursuit of armament and making the transition to disarmament--nothing concrete and tangible has been achieved yet, despite the socialist countries' efforts.

The obvious discrepancy between the relatively favorable political atmosphere and the continued armament cannot, however, last forever. It is therefore high time for Europe to proceed from intentions to actions. But it is precisely this step--very delicate in nature since it concerns military issues--which is apparently undesirable for some influential forces. Only thus we can explain why, for instance, the Vienna talks on reducing armed force and armament in central Europe had to enter their 18th round recently without any visible signs that the stagnation could end.

The dissatisfaction with this gloomy prospect was spoken about openly at the recent meeti g of the Warsaw Pact states' ministers of foreign affairs. But it must be said in its favor that it did not just voice dissatisfaction but that it reconfirmed--by repeating and submitting new proposals--the interest of the socialist countries in practical results of military detente and also the inventiveness of socialist diplomacy on means of achieving these results.

Although the other side is lamentably inactive, the socialist countries are submitting a new proposal aimed at enhancing trust and at military disarmament and they again stress their determination to seek new, generally acceptable paths leading to the goal Europe set itself in Helsinki. The process of detente, practical military detente in particular, requires new stimuli and these could--in the given situation--best be given by the newly proposed conference of all European states, the United States and Canada, which should be organized as soon as possible in the interest of the matter. As the saying goes: He who gives quickly, gives twice.

The Soviet-American treaty on limiting strategic offensive weapons (SALT II) will also undoubtedly have a positive influence on European affairs when it comes into effect. It is, however, true that even this indisputable asset is being turned upside down by propaganda and that speculations are appearing to the effect that the signing of the Soviet-American treaty would leave Western Europe in the lurch. This is primarily aimed against the ratification of the treaty in the United States, but at the same time it is a poorly disguised prompting that in the future the limitation of strategic weapons should be compensated for by even greater armament in Europe. It is precisely such propaganda tricks that make the steps of Europe stop before the gate of action.

There are still quite a few advocates of the "theory" that the world must first arm itself in order to disarm later on. This is a knowingly false and dangerous doctrine, particularly in the case of Europe, where two great wars began and which is armed to the teeth for a third one. The solution does not consist in armament but in disarmament, not in further complicating the situation but in disentangling it.

This does not require much, only common sense and good will; or is even this too much for some people?

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CELEBRATION OF PERMET CONGRESS ANNIVERSARY

Lleshi ZERI I POPULLIT Editorial

AU242121 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 24 May 79 AU

["Glorious Page on the 35-Year Long Road of our State of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 24 (ATA)--Today, the Albanian people celebrate the anniversary of a remarkable event in their history: the 35th anniversary of the Anti-Fascist National-Liberation Congress, which was convened on May 24, 1944 in the liberated city of Permet. This congress was convened at the time when the anti-fascist national-liberation struggle of the Albanian people had assumed a vigorous development and half of Albania had been liberated from the Nazi occupiers.

Numerous activities took place throughout Albania devoted to this event, whereas the press devotes today its editorials and whole pages printing excerpts from the historic decisions this congress adopted, reminiscences by former delgates, etc.

The editorial of the newspaper "ZERI I POPULLIT" appears under the signature of Haxhi Lleshi, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the P.S.R. of Albania.

Haxhi Lleshi stresses that in the victories epopee of the anti-fascist national-liberation struggle, the Anti-Fascist National-Liberation Congress, held on May 24, 1944 in the liberated city of Permet, for the circumstances when it was convened, for its historic importance and the decisions it adopted, marks a glorious page on the 35-year long road of our state of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The author writes further on that the outstanding merit belongs to the party because, in conformity with the concrete conditions of our country, alongside the development of the anti-fascist national-liberation struggle, it elaborated and gradually solved also the problem of the seizure and establishment of the people's power. It closely linked and merged into one the struggle for national liberation with the struggle for the destruction of the old, anti-people and reactionary power, in order to attain the objective for the setting up of the people's power.

The first Anti-Fascist National-Liberation Conference, held in Peza on September 16, 1942, upon the initiative of the party and under the direction of Comrade Enver Hoxha, was of special importance for the anti-fascist national-liberation struggle, because it laid foundations of the unity of our people in the national-liberation front and of the organisation of the present people's power in the form of the national-liberation councils.

The second national-liberation conference, which was held in Labinot in September 1943, played an important role in the strengthening and centralisation of this power, which had emerged from the barrel of the gun. It took decisions which recognized the national-liberation power as the sole power in our country and defined the concrete measures for the organisational strengthening of the national-liberation councils. The conference reiterated that, alongside the intensification of the struggle against the fascist occupiers and traitors to the country, the struggle for the liquidation of all the organs of the enemy power had to be intensified.

Right after the second national-liberation conference, the anti-fascist national-liberation struggle assumed a vigorous development. In the spring of 1944, the liberated areas were extended a great deal. The party adopted such political and military measures which would ensure the complete liberation of the country, the legalisation of the power of the Albanian people, the creation of the new Albanian state with its new upsurge of the anti-fascist national-liberation struggle. The Anti-Fascist National-Liberation Congress, which is named after the Permet congress, was convened on May 24, 1944. In this great assembly, Comrade Enver Hoxha made the important speech: "The Development of the National-Liberation Struggle of the People in Connection With the International Events".

In conformity with the new important tasks for the liberation of the country, the Permet congress adopted a number of historic decisions of constitutional importance in the field of the organisation of the new people's power: it decided that Albania should be built as a democratic people's state. The congress elected the Anti-Fascist National Liberation Council as an indivisible legislative and executive power.

The congress charged the Anti-Fascist National-Liberation Council with the task of forming the Anti-Fascist National-Liberation Committee with the attributes of a provisional government. The Anti-Fascist National-Liberation Committee elected as its chairman and general commander of the National-Liberation Army, Comrade Enver Hoxha. By sanctioning the setting up of the new people's power, the construction of the new democratic society, the Permet congress unanimously decided to prohibit the return of Zog in Albania, who had come to power with the aid of the Serbian chauvinists against the will of the people and who, through his satrap regime, had shown the darkest terror and had prepared the coming of fascism. The congress decided to recognize no government which would be created inside and outside the country against the will of the people, to re-examine all the agreements with the foreign states, the economic and political ties which were to the deteriment of the Albanian people, to annul them and to reach new agreements.

The congress took decisions and defined the measures for the further improvement of the National-Liberation Army, as the main army for the complete liberation of the country and for the defence of the new power. On the basis of its decisions, the army and the people launched the general offensive and, a few months later, on November 29, 1944, the whole country was liberated. Some partisan divisions, upon the order of the general commander, fought for the liberation of Kosova, Macedonia, Montenegro and Sandjak of Bosnia.

The congress underlined that our national-liberation struggle was an integral part of the anti-fascist struggle of the people. It stressed the great role of the Red Army, led by the man of genius J. V. Stalin, for the destruction of fascism and the liberation of the peoples, an army which helped as an external factor for our people, relying on their own forces, to smash the fascist and Nazi armies and the traitors to the country. The congress also warned the imperialist powers that the time had gone once and forever when Albania was used by them as a commodity, that the Albanian people would be in position to destroy their diabolic plans. The congress publicly condemned the attempts of the Anglo-American allies to interfere in the internal political-military affairs of Albania.

The decisions of the historic Permet congress were further deepened by the second meeting of the Anti-Fascist National-Liberation Council, which was summoned in the city of Berat from October 20 to 23. This assembly gave the people the first democratic government and the fundamental laws of our new, democratic and people's state.

The consistent Marxist-Leninist line pursued by our party for the setting up of the new people's power on the ruins of the old, anti-people and reactionary power, Haxhi Lleshi stresses further on, made possible that, as Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed, "since the morrow of the liberation of the homeland, the new power, the people's power, which began to carry out the functions of the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat, exist and operate in Albania".

With the establishment of the people's power, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the brilliant epoch of socialism and communism was opened for our people. After pointing out the great social-economic transformations which have been made in Albania over these 35 years of the free life, Haxhi Lleshi continues: All these transformations were not achieved easily. In order to achieve them, a fierce struggle had to be waged against the numerous and diversified enemies, internal and external, the U.S.-led imperialists, Soviet and Chinese social imperialists, modern revisionists and the entire reaction, a struggle in which we came out triumphant, coped with and smashed the savage and all-round imperialist-revisionist blockade.

Commemorating today, the 35th anniversary of the historic Permet congress, the whole of our people, armed with the historic decisions of the 7th congress and of the plenums of the Central Committee of the party, the author writes in conclusion, once more express their unflinching determination that, under the brilliant leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, [they] will always surely march on the road of socialism and communism, will defend and ceaselessly strengthen the power of the dictatorship of the proletariat, which is the powerful and decisive weapon to carry the socialist revolution forward, through to its complete and final victory.

Stefani 24 May Rally Address

AU241926 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 24 May 79 AU

[Report on speech by Simon Stefani, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the AWP Central Committee, at a rally in Permet on 24 May to mark the 35th anniversary of the first Antifascist National Liberation Congress]

[Text] [Stefani--begin recording] Comrades: Our people, happy and joyful over the great victories they have achieved under the leadership of our heroic party, headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, and with revolutionary enthusiasm are celebrating one of the most important events of the glorious national liberation struggle, the 35th anniversary of the Permet congress. On the initiative and under the guidance of the Albanian Communist Party, the great national assembly--the first Antifascist National Liberation Congress--held its proceedings on 24 May 1944 here in Permet, which had been destroyed by the occupiers and traitors, in the Permet of our renaissance men Sami, Naim and Abdyl Frasheri.

As more time passes by and as our people achieve more victories on the road of building socialism, the greater and better appears the magnitude of this glorious feat of the party and the clearer appears the importance and the great role of the Permet congress for the country's liberation and establishment of the people's regime.

The convocation of the Permet congress was the logical result of the party's line and effort; it was the result of the heroic struggle of our brave and patriotic people; it was the result of the blood shed and the sacrifices made by thousands of martyrs who gave their lives for the cause of freedom and the revolution.

The Albanian people have fought for centuries against the external and internal enemies. They have shed their blood, which flowed like a river, and made great sacrifices. However, it was only with the national liberation struggle, under the leadership of the Communist Party, that they won true national freedom and independence [applause], freed themselves once and for all from oppression and exploitation and became full masters of their destinies. The Communist Party was the direct inheritor and (?continuer) of the best patriotic and revolutionary traditions of the Albanian people and of their struggle for freedom, independence, democracy and progress. At the same time it was a party enlightened and guided by Marxism-Leninism, and one which fought not only for national liberation, but also for social liberation and the construction of a new socialist life. [end recording]

After referring to the [Permet congress] decisions, their historic importance and the great influence exerted by them on the development and victory of the people's revolution, Comrade Simon Stefani stressed: By their armed struggle our people, guided by the party headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, successfully achieved their aspiration--the liberation of the country and establishment of the people's regime.

In stressing the great role of the people's regime, which emerged from the barrels of partisan rifles, in carrying out the fundamental revolutionary transformations which led to the country's comprehensive progress and the care shown by the party to constantly strengthen and improve the people's regime, Comrade Simon Stefani noted that this year we are celebrating the anniversary of the Permet Antifascist National Liberation Congress on the eve of the Fifth Albanian Democratic Front Congress and the jubilee year of the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation and victory of the people's revolution.

Comrade Simon Stefani further referred to the magnificent feats achieved in all fields of the country's life in the years under the people's regime, as well as the successes of Permet District achieved during this period. These successes have been achieved through a fierce class struggle against internal and external enemies and in struggle with the difficulties and obstacles created by the imperialists and the revisionists and their stringent blockades. The enemies have always tried to prevent and sabotage the building of socialism in our country. This was how the Titoite and Khrushchevite revisionists acted, and (?finally) so did the Chinese revisionists, who did their utmost to harm our economy by sabotaging and arbitrarily and unilaterially breaching all agreements and contracts leaving various industrial projects unfinished. However, nothing has managed to check the advancement of Socialist Albania. Our party and people, faithfully relaying on the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist principle of self-reliance, are overcoming the difficulties caused by the imperialist-revisionist encirclement, including the difficulties resulting from the hostile and anti-Albanian activity of Chinese revisionism. With our own forces we are building and completing, many of them even ahead of schedule, the projects the Chinese revisionists left unfinished.

Socialist Albania, Comrade Simon Stefani stressed, has now become an invincible fortress which proves the strength and correctness of the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and the superiority of the socialist system over the bourgeois, revisionist, capitalist system. It is flourishing and progressing along the road of socialism. It knows of no crisis, unemployment, rising prices and inflation. It knows only advancement and upswing.

Referring to the international situation, Comrade Simon Stefani stressed that we are celebrating the 35th anniversary of the Permet congress at a time when, as Comrade Enver Hoxha stated at the seventh party congress and as he scientifically reasoned in his book "Imperialism and the Revolution," the cause of the revolution is an issue set forth for solution and it has become a general aspiration of the peoples and an imperative duty.

Comrade Simon Stefani further referred to the general crisis gripping the capitalist-revisionist world, to the aggressive, warmongering and hegemonistic nature of American imperialists and Soviet social imperialists and the existing world situation resulting from their policies. This situation has become even more serious by the emergence of Chinese social imperialism on the stage. As noted by our party, the daily facts show that China's turn into an ally of American imperialism, Japanese militarism, capitalism and European and world reaction is fraught with far-reaching dangers for the peoples of Asia and the world, for peace, security and the cause of the revolution and socialism. China's warmongering and aggressive policy became clearly obvious when the clique of Deng Xiaoping and Hua Guofeng unleashed, with the approval of and encouragement by American imperialism, the fascist barbarous aggression against the Vietnamese people.

In the face of the existing world situation, Comrade Simon Stefani went on, our party and government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania maintain, as always, a principled attitude and follow a foreign policy guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, a policy which defends the lofty interests of our socialist country and supports the revolutionary movement of the working class and the peoples' struggle for freedom, independence and sovereignty. Socialist Albania stands in the forefront of the struggle against imperialism, social imperialism, revisionism and reaction in defense of the just cause of proletarians and peoples.

Comrade Simon Stefani concluded: Comrades, let us exert all our ability, knowledge and energy so as to approach the jubilee of the 35th anniversary of liberation and the victory of our people's revolution having fulfilled all of our tasks and having scored great victories in all fields of the building of a socialist society and the country's defense.

Shehu 24 May Dinner Speech

AU291444 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 25 May 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[ATA report on speech by Mehmut Shehu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Albanian Council of Ministers, at a dinner in Permet on 24 May on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Permet Antifascist National Liberation Congress]

[Excerpt] At the reception Comrade Mehmet Shehu delivered a speech. He spoke about the importance of the Permet congress--which marks one of the decisive stages in the history of the Albanian people, who for the first time created a state of people's democracy the roots of which lie at the small bungalow in Tirana where the Communist Party of Albania was founded on 8 November 1941--and about the difficult days of that period when, on the initiative of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, the first assembly of democratically-elected representatives of the people was convened. Comrade Mehmet Shehu stressed the principled and consistent struggle waged by the party since the day it was founded in defense of Marxism-Leninism, its political and ideological lucidity and the unity within its ranks and with the people whose interests it has defended, defends and will always defend. He underlined the fact that even a people small in number can successfully build socialism by self-reliance when they are led by a Marxist-Leninist party like our party.

After speaking about the international situation and the all-round crisis gripping the capitalist-revisionist world, Comrade Mehmet Shehu noted the great successes achieved in our country in the past 35 years and the great economic-financial possibilities and resources in our country which guarantee the further growth of industrial and agricultural production, improvement of living standards and the country's defense might and an even more prosperous future for the people who, marching on the road set forth by the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, are ever more successfully defeating the stringent imperialist-revisionist encirclement and blockade. He proposed a toast to the party and the beloved leader of our party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

During the reception, which took place in a joyful atmosphere, artistic extracts were performed.

Party, State Leaders Permet Departure

AU251545 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 25 May 79 AU

[Summary] The people of the city of Permet gathered today to see off the party and state leaders and former delegates who had come to attend the celebrations on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Permet Congress, including Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrades Ramiz Alia, Rita Marko, Spiro Koleka, Pali Miska, Lenka Cuko, Simon Stefani, Pilo Peristeri, Qirjako Mihali, Llambi Gegprifti; Shefqet Peci, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Spiro Moisiu, member of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; members of the AWP Central Committee, the People's Assembly and the government. They were accompanied by Qemal Bregasi, first secretary of the Permet District party committee; and Exhemal Dauti, chairman of the People's Council Executive Committee.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH ITALY--A program for cultural, scientific and technical exchanges for 1979-1981 was signed yesterday in Rome between the governments of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Italian republic. The program was signed on the Albanian side by Kujtim Myzyri, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to Italy, and on the Italian side by Sergio Romano, general director for cultural, scientific and technical cooperation at the Foreign Ministry. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 26 May 79 AU]

ENVOY TO UNESCO--Misto Treska, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Republic of France, on 23 May presented his credentials to UNESCO General Director Amadou Mahtar M'bow as representative of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to that organization. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 25 May 79 AU]

DELEGATION RETURN FROM KOSOVO--The delegation of the Union of Albanian Writers and Artists which visited Kosovo at the invitation of the Kosovo Writers Association has returned to Tirana. The delegation was seen off in Pristina by Ali Jasipi, chairman of the Kosovo Writers Association, and others. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 24 May 79 AU]

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV RETURNS FROM GDR

AU301541 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 May 79 AU

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, has returned home from the GDR. He has paid an official friendly visit to the GDR at the invitation of his counterpart Oskar Fischer.

KUBADINSKI-LED BCP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PORTUGAL

AU301845 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 May 79 AU

[Text] A delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Comrade Pencho Kubadinski has left for Lisbon to attend the Ninth Portuguese Communist Party Congress.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH MONGOLIA HELD IN SOFIA

AU302105 Sofia BTA in English 1852 GMT 30 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 30 (BTA)--Mr Myatabyn Peljee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Mongolia and chairman of the Mongolian part of the Bulgaro-Mongolian Intergovernmental Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation Commission, visiting the country at the head of a delegation for the 13th session of the commission, was received here today by Mr Stanko Todorov, the Bulgarian prime minister. The Bulgarian prime minister was informed of the work of the session. Bilateral economic contacts, too, were discussed. The meeting was attended by the chairman of the Bulgarian part of the commission, Mr Krustyu Trichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State and Popular Control Committee. A protocol was signed here today on the work of the 13th session of the Bulgaro-Mongolian Intergovernmental Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation Commission. The protocol was signed by the chairmen of the two parts of the commission, Mr Krustyu Trichkov and Mr Myatabyn Peljee.

"The present session of the Bulgaro-Mongolian commission was held on the eve of an important event," the deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council of Mongolia told journalists, "on the eve of the forthcoming visit to Bulgaria of Mr Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural. The talks he is to have with Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party and State Council president of Bulgaria, are to contribute to the further expansion and deepening of the relations of cooperation between the two countries in all spheres of life. I would like to thank the Bulgarian people for the all-round assistance they have rendered the people of Mongolia."

In reply Mr Trichkov said that the 10th session has contributed to the promotion of brisker contacts of cooperation between Bulgaria and Mongolia. "The forthcoming meeting between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal will open a new stage in the relations between the two countries," he added.

The signed document provides for the establishment of a Bulgaro-Mongolian plant on Mongolian territory--"Mongolbulgarmetal," and a grain and animal farm in the vicinity of the city of Darhan. At the session were also outlined the main trends in the economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries in the post-1980 period. Today a protocol was signed here today on the work of the joint scientific and technological cooperation sub-commission.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES WRITER BARUCH ON 70TH BIRTHDAY

AU301121 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 May 79 p 1 AU

[Text of greetings letter from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, to Bulgarian writer Armand Baruch on his 70th birthday, read by Slav Karaslavov, chief secretary of the Bulgarian Writers Union, at a celebration held on 26 May 1979 at the Emil Shekerdzhiyski cultural club and reading room in Sofia]

[Text] Dear Comrade Baruch, I pray you to accept my most sincere congratulations on the occasion of your 70th birthday and on the occasion of the presentation of the high award of the People's Republic of Bulgaria--the Georgi Dimitrov order--to you.

Having been tempered in the hard school of life and of antifascist struggle, starting as a manual worker, you have asserted yourself--from the very beginning of your activities in the literary sector up to your most recent short stories, novels and plays, as well as in your entire, selfless sociopolitical activity--as a consistent fighter for the triumph of the glorious innovating ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and as a loyal son of our glorious BCP.

I hope that you will look ahead to a long life of vigorous health and energy, so that we may rejoice in new works of your mature talent.

In cordially shaking your hand:
Yours Todor Zwivkov.

BTA REPORTS PLENUM OF TU CENTRAL COUNCIL

LD261630 Sofia BTA in English 1448 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, May 26 (BTA)--The tasks of the Bulgarian trade unions proceeding from the decisions of the March plenary session of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party (1979) for the improvement of the socialist organization of labour and the planned management of agriculture were discussed today at a plenary session of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions. It was stressed in the report of the Bureau of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and in the animated debates that followed, that the trade union organizations should carry out a wide-ranging organizational and [word indistinct] political work so that the new economic approach to the improvement of the organization of labour and the planned management of agriculture can be mastered and promptly applied. The participants in the plenary session were unanimous in stating that the team organization of labour and principle of self-sufficienty corresponded to the vital interests of the cooperative workers and were the key preconditions for the achievement of the overall agricultural transfer onto an economic basis. It was found that the currently undertaken measures to that end would intensify the personal interest of farm workers and would stop the outflow of manpower from villages. It was pointed out during the discussions that an exceptionally favourable situation was already at hand for the practical implementation of the decisions made by the March plenary session of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. The plenum of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions was chaired by Mr Misho Mishev, president of the Central Council. It was attended by Mr Todor Bozhinov, secretary of the BCP CC, and Mr Mincho Pankov, first deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Agroindustrial Union.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ANGOLAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Meeting With Strougal

LD301336 Prague CTK in English 1135 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovakia's lasting interest in the promotion of political, economic and cultural relations with the People's Republic of Angola on a long-term basis was stressed here today by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal during his meeting with visiting Angolan Foreign Minister Paul Jorge.

Both representatives discussed concrete ways of intensification of cooperation between the two countries, particularly a more extensive participation of Czechoslovak industry and experts in the development of the Angolan economy and in the education of qualified workers for its most important branches.

Meeting With Husak

LD302206 Prague CTK in English 1819 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Visiting Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge was received by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak today.

They discussed bilateral relations and ways of expanding them and some international issues.

Meeting With Colotka

LD302208 Prague CTK in English 1930 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Bratislava--Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge, who is currently visiting Czechoslovakia, was received today by Slovak Premier Peter Colotka during his two-day trip to Slovakia.

Paulo Jorge appreciated Czechoslovakia's aid to Angola's struggle for independence and pointed out that the Angolan people decided to build up a socialist country while making use of the experience of the socialist countries. Peter Colotka said that the path of democratic and socialist development pursued by Angola is the basis for further cooperation in the political, economic, scientific and technological spheres.

DELEGATION LEAVES PRAGUE TO ATTEND PORTUGUESE CP CONGRESS

LD301426 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] A CPCZ delegation, which will attend the ninth congress of the Portuguese Communist Party between 31 May and 3 June, left Prague for Lisbon today.

The delegation comprises Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague Party Committee, and Jan Janik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions; Josef Havlin, secretary of the party Central Committee; and Vladimir Janku, deputy head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW SWISS, U.S. AMBASSADORS

LD302152 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] President Gustav Husak received Bernard Torrione, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Swiss Confederation, at Prague Castle today. During the meeting they noted that Czechoslovak-Swiss relations not only had a long tradition, especially in the economy and culture, but that there were also possibilities for their further development in the spirit of consolidating cooperation between the countries of Europe.

Francis John Meehan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States of America also presented his letters of credence today. When reviewing the present state of bilateral relations it was pointed out that mutually advantageous cooperation should be expanded, with due regard for equality and mutual advantage. This corresponded to the interests of the people in the two countries and reinforced the process of detente on a worldwide scale.

The reception of the new ambassadors was attended by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, and the head of the president's office, Frantisek Salda.

U.S. CONGRESSMAN SEES THROUGH 'ANTICOMMUNIST BLINKERS'

AU301035 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 May 79 p 7 AU

[Karel Doudera commentary in the column "Note": "Mr Congressman's Blinkers"]

[Text] When Larry Coughlin, a U.S. Congressman for the Republican Party, flew to Prague several weeks ago to attend the Interparliamentary Union session he put on his blinkers, the blinkers of anticommunism, so that he would not see anything, even by chance, not in harmony with this ideology. And thus, from the very moment the airplane landed in Prague he saw only somber things. His very first impression was that "there was no sign of any activity at the airport. Likewise, "on my way from the airport we met only two other cars," he tells us. With the arrival of this American Republican it is as though life in Prague had terminated.

He found out the cause of all this melancholy the very next day at Prague Castle. By pure chance he discovered what a gruesome "police state" we are. During the reception organized at the castle for the delegates of the Interparliamentary Union he landed, allegedly by mistake, in the premises where the president works. He was stopped there by a man in plain clothes, whom he immediately recognized with his sharp eyes as secret police, who sent him back to the reception rooms. This "incident" allegedly "illustrated" for him the very depth of the atmosphere of a "police state."

This Mr Congressman reports about this in the bulletin for members of Congress, who all know how difficult it is even for them, representatives of the U.S. people, to get to the U.S. President's office and who can imagine what would happen to a foreigner who would be guilty of the same "error" Mr Coughlin had been guilty of.

He does have words of praise for the ancient beauty of the magnificent palaces and stately churches. But today's Prague is, allegedly, "a golden city without any life and with indifferent people." To watch these people is, allegedly, "very depressing" since, as this congressman noted, the people of Prague are "noticeably lacking in joy and laughter, even in their own environment--in basements. The playgrounds, where American children would be joyfully whooping, are silent--because the Czech children are taciturn shadows without life."

This is a knowledge none of the other hundreds of deputies from more than 70 countries of the world took with them from Prague, although they stayed in Prague at the same time as Mr Coughlin: So there are only two possibilities: Either this congressman looks so severe that the children he glanced at immediately fell silent and looked contributte, and in the tavern he entered even the foam collapsed on the beer. Or, and this is more probable, he was so blinded that he saw Prague only in the mirror of his ideology which is hostile to socialism. That means he saw it only through the fateful blinkers of anticommunism.

CZPC DAILY CITES U.S. PRESSURE ON SPAIN TO JOIN NATO

AU301519 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 May 79 p 7 AU

[Zdenek Porybny Paris dispatch in the column "Notes": "Pressure on Spain"]

[Text] The lightning visit of U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown this Thursday [17 May] to Madrid was significant not so much because of its length as because of its contents. In fact, the Pentagon chief stopped over in Madrid after the conclusion of the Brussels negotiations of the NATO countries' defense ministers in order to personally inform the Spanish Government about the decisions adopted. As the Spanish press has noted, this is the first time a member of the American Government has come to Madrid with such a mission.

Why does the American Government feel the need to inform Madrid, immediately and in detail, about the results of negotiations of the NATO member countries' defense ministers? The answer to this question was offered by the wide circulation Spanish daily EL PAIS, which sees in Harold Brown's trip to Madrid a "new phase in Spain's integration into NATO."

As is known, the pro-NATO circles in Spain have great difficulties forcing through their country's entry into NATO. Spanish popular opinion is not exactly in favor of this and significant political forces, above all the socialist workers and the communist parties, are sharply voicing their opposition to this. Spain, which is warding off a sharp economic crisis and which is struggling against serious economic and domestic-political problems, is looking--after years of international isolation caused by the Francoite dictatorship--for its corresponding place in the concert of the European nations, undoubtedly it can play a more than negligible role in the process of consolidating all positive peaceful trends manifested on the European continent. But in the same way it is indisputable that this is in contradiction to its gradual linking up with the NATO pact.

Obviously it is not enough for the United States, which exerts systematic pressure on Madrid. It already has a network of its own war bases on Spanish territory. But it would also like to link Spain, directly for good, with the NATO pact. Apart from other things, the United States is also hoping for improved prospects regarding construction of its air and espionage bases on the Canary Islands. The Pentagon strategists would like to change these islands into their permanent "aircraft and espionage carrier."

U.S. endeavors to drag Spain into the NATO pact are in obvious contradiction to the process of detente in Europe and also to the endeavors of the Medterranean states to improve the situation in this sensitive area. Madrid's flirting with the idea of joining NATO can scarcely improve Spain's international position as a country which next year is to play the role of host to the meeting of the signatory countries to the Final Act of Helsinki.

UNSUCCESSFUL U.S. PRESSURE ON TURKEY DISCUSSED

AU301149 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 May 79 p 7 AU

[Stanislav Cerveny commentary in the column "A Word on the Events"; "The U-2 Spy Is Undesirable"]

[Text] "We have already clearly shown the United States that Turkey W I L L N O T [spacing as published] play the role of NATO vanguard in the Middle East," Gunduz Okcun, Turkish minister of foreign affairs, stated in an interview for the Kuwait weekly AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM. He thus officially confirmed the report coming in a few days ago from Ankara and Washington.

As is known, the imperialist circles in the United States stressed in the past few months, very conspicuously and not unintentionally, the fact that the development in Iran after the fall of the monarchy had deprived them of certain espionage facilities. Both NATO and the Carter administration exerted pressure on Turkey to takeover the greatest part of the tasks formerly accomplished by Iran, as the gendarme of the Middle East. But they did not achieve what they wanted. Warren Christopher, deputy-secretary of state in the Carter administration, and after him also Gen Alexander Haig, present commander in chief of NATO troops in Europe and potential presidential candidate, both had to leave Ankara with long faces.

"There are several controversial questions between Turkey and the United States," the Turkish minister of foreign affairs stressed in the interview mentioned above. As it has now become apparent, one of the questions is the rejection of the American request to permit U-2 airplanes to fly over Turkish territory.

We have been acquainted with the U-2 airplanes, as the instruments of American military espionage, since 1960 when such a plane--piloted by Francis G. Powers--was shot down by the Soviet air defense. Although he knew about the flights, U.S. President J.F. Kennedy [as published] made himself ridiculous in the eyes of the world by declaring that this was Soviet "propaganda." But the salvaged debris of the plane, and particularly the presence of Powers, proved the president a liar. The U-2 became a synonym for a spy. Exactly this kind of spy--but of course substantially modernized--should now fly freely over Turkey. Ankara is right in stating that this would mean in practice to agree to the permanent and uninfluenceable violation of Turkey's sovereignty by the United States.

According to the daily INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, President Carter has sent Turkish Prime Minister B. Ecevit a three-page letter in which he "explained the reasons" why Turkey should yield to American pressure. The activity of American winged spies over Turkish territory is allegedly necessary to enable them to follow how the user fulfills the agreement on limiting strategic offensive weapons (SALT-II) which is being prepared, and thus to compensate for the operations of stations that had been liquidated in Iran.

Even without being military experts, the Turkish representatives certainly know that at present there are technical means, which both the Soviet Union and the United States have, enabling the necessary control even without U-2 overflights. This was also confirmed by U.S. Secretary of Defense H. Brown, who recently declared that the United States is capable of registering any eventual violation of the agreement.

In the last few years Ankara was able to verify for itself the fact that the construed legends about the so-called Soviet threat, persistently fabricated by certain circles in the United States, are untrue. B. Ecevit's visit to Moscow and the Soviet-Turkish agreements signed there at that time by the Soviet and Turkish representatives have established good foundations for a promising development of mutual bilateral contacts. [paragraph continues]

The increasing economic cooperation has enhanced the trust between neighbors, and thus one cannot wonder that today, on the basis of its experience, Ankara is assessing more realistically what is and what is not a threat to Turkey. Precisely in the light of this knowledge it does not want to let its sovereign air space be abused for dangerous anti-Soviet provocations.

VIENNA RADIO REPORTS ON DISSIDENTS' ACTIVITIES

Latest Charter 77 Document

AU301026 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 29 May 79 AU

[Text] A worker who earns an average wage must work 2 hours 35 minutes for 1 KG of butter in Czechoslovakia, but only 48 minutes in the FRG; a worker in the CSSR must work 419 hours at his job for a refrigerator, but only 68 yours in Austria. It takes the wages of more than 4,300 work hours to purchase an automobile in Czechoslovakia but in France only the wages of 1,400 hours. These an similar comparisons are made in a study on the cost of living in Czechoslovakia, published by the Charter 77 civil rights movement. The authors, which include the former rector of the Prague Economics College Kedlec, criticize inadequate supplies which, as they state, result in corruption and barter deals. The housing market situation is termed particularly alarming.

Arrest of Dissidents

AU301214 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 30 May 79 AU

[Text] Two spokesmen of the Charter 77 and eight members of the Defense Committee for People Persecuted Without Justification were arrested last night and their apartments were searched. As has been reported from Prague dissident quarters, the persons arrested include Charter spokesmen Juri Dienstbier and Vaclav Benda, who recently received suspended prison sentences, as well as the writer and former spokesman of the movement, Vaclav Havel.

EFFORTS TO OVERCOME ALUMINIUM PRODUCTION SHORTFALLS REPORTED

AU301251 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 May 79 p 3 AU

[Article by Jan Kanina, chairman of the All-Factory Slovak Communist Party Committee in the Slovak National Uprising Plant in Ziar Nad Hronom; Eng Frantisek Stulak, enterprise director; Julius Drogna, CPCZ Central Committee candidate member and electrolysis foreman; and Jozef Simro, chief editor of the Hutnik plant periodical: "We Will Produce More Aluminium"]

[Summary] The only aluminium-producing plant in the CSSR, which also produces aluminium oxide, suffered a shortfall of 5,100 tons of aluminium oxide this January due to the adverse power situation in the entire CSSR national economy. This shortfall amounts to 42.5 percent of the plant's monthly production and to 14.2 percent of the plan for the first 3 months. "This fact has most unfavorably influenced also the all-state balance in aluminium oxide." However, thanks to the collective efforts of plant employees, the deficit is being successfully eliminated. Repairs to machinery were speeded up. "The adjustment of appropriate deadlines and the shorter repair deadlines required lots of calculations and the organization of work in three-shift nonstop operations. It also required an increased number of repair facilities." Of course, the elimination of the shortfall in February and up to April was reflected in a smaller number of hydrates under production within the production cycle itself. [paragraph continues]

But the quicker repairs of sintering facilities are now helping to balance this. The plant has learned its lesson and in the future it will have to see to a better organization of general, medium and regular repairs of furnaces. "Perhaps it will be more advantageous to take people from other places and use them in multishift work on the repairs."

The successful fulfillment of tasks in the proceeding years, the socialist competition and the measures taken in 1978 for successfully accomplishing the tasks provide guarantees that the enterprise will be able to accomplish its tasks this year in all decisive indexes.

In 1979 "we want to fulfill and overfulfill the production plan by KCS5 million; save KCS2.5 million in overall total costs; reduce consumption of nonferrous metals by 460 tons and of other metals by 100 tons;" increase shift intensity 0.02 percent, improve the utilization of working time 0.005 percent; "save 17,040 tons of standard fuel; overfulfill the planned profit by KCS2 million;" and overfulfill exports to socialist countries by KCS2 million, and to nonsocialist states by KCS1.5 million, calculated in terms of all charges included. "In adopting this pledge we proceeded from the premise that the power situation has improved; moreover, we also expect the situation in supplier-consignee relations to improve, because up to now we could not be satisfied even with the deliveries of spare parts for our enterprise." Our equipment is obsolete--it was produced in 1950--and the engineering enterprises are refusing to guarantee spare part deliveries. "We are therefore forced to resolve the existing situation by producing spare parts ourselves, or by buying them partly abroad. From the view of the national economy this is most ineffective, although this equipment is necessary for smooth operations in our production." Last year we had to produce almost KCS17 million worth of spare parts. This was reflected in a 2.86-4.28 percent reduction of waste products. Last year our own research-development base with 260 employees has been set up here.

"In the years when aluminium production was only being started some people asked what we would do with so many thousands of tons of aluminium, today the situation has changed substantially," our aluminium production covers only 40 percent of our domestic needs; we must import the rest. But the envisaged consumption needed up to 1990 are figured at 265,000 - 295,000 tons of primary metal.

In order to improve environmental protection with regard to fluorine pollution, the Slovak and the federal government have adopted several measures, one of them is the reconstruction of existing electroyses on the basis of foreign licences in 1981. Deplorably, this deadline is seriously threatened. The reconstruction is to solve not only environmental protection, but should substantially improve the technical-economic parameters and expand the aluminium production to 86,000 - 100,000 tons annually toward the end of the eighth 5-year plan, as compared with the present 64,000 tons annually.

With foreign technical assistance we will reconstruct both the electroysis processes and the construction of electrolysis facilities. This should enable us to reduce the average standard electricity consumption from 17,365 to 15, 165 kilowatt hours per ton of primary aluminium, and to reduce standard power requirements from 7,688.1 to 6,770.6 tons of standard fuel per ton of aluminium. The relative fuel and power saving will amount to 89,750 tons of standard fuel annually. The number of employees could be reduced from 1,024 to 670, and a further 34 employees could perhaps be released, too. Labor productivity should increase 138.9 percent in 1990.

Toward the end of the 5-year plan the foundry's production of casting will increase 150 percent. We have already achieved a 40 percent increase in molded section, although we envisaged a 36 percent increase toward the end of the 5-year plan. The production of building sections will increase almost 100 percent.

A total of 16 percent of the employees are organized in the party. This is reflected positively in work results. In the first 4 months of this year we overfulfilled the production plan by KCS998,000 and fulfilled our export tasks for the socialist states 161.5 percent, which is KCS16 million over and above the plan. The figure for non-socialist states is 149.4 percent. The investment deliveries were fulfilled 113.2 percent and labor productivity 110.7 percent. That is KCS 869 more per employee than during the same period last year. We have achieved a KCS3.2 million profit increase, compared with the plan. The share of general production costs per KCS100 of production has been reduced by KCS0.19.

PRAGUE CPCZ COMMITTEE DISCUSSES INDUSTRIAL QUESTIONS

ID252314 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] The fulfillment of party measures on the development of the engineering industry and on the scientific-technical development in the capital is being discussed today at a plenary meeting of the CPCZ city committee in Prague. The discussions which are also devoted to the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 13th session of the CPCZ Central Committee in the agriculture and food industry of Prague, are being chaired by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the city party committee in Prague.

PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL WORK IN SLOVAKIA REPORTED

AU301305 [Editorial Report AU] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 23 May on page 2 carries a 1,200-word report by Eduard Fasung and CTK entitled "Busy Work Activities in the Spring Fields of the Slovak Socialist Republic [SSR]; Not Only in Time, but Also in Good Quality."

After reviewing generally the field work now in progress, the report states: "At first glance one could say that the best possible work is going on in the spring fields, that everything is in the best possible order. But on looking closer at the situation we can see that in the endeavor to eliminate the lag caused by the bad weather at the beginning of the spring season, in many cases agriculturists are undermining the quality of their work. For instance, in green harvesting this year, too, there are examples of irresponsibility manifested in the bulk fodder being harvested into unadjusted trailers, thus a lot of fodder is lost in the fields, although we know very well that none of the agricultural enterprises has an abundance of it, and they will most certainly miss it in their reserves for winter feeding. Moreover, in many places reapers are leaving whole rows of so-called 'musicians' behind them. That is unreaped fodder which will also be wasted and which, on top of that, reduces production from the further reaping of bulk fodder."

The report appeals for a more responsible attitude and a better control of the work achieved; it states that up to 22 May sugar beets took root on 86.4 percent of the acreage sown. Weed control was carried out on 46.9 percent and thinning on 10.6 percent of the sown acreage. The report further states that in central Slovakia the clover crops, lucerne and mixed fodder was harvested from almost 1,000 hectares, which is 2.5 percent of the planned amounts.

In the east Slovak region, the report states, grain corn has been sown on almost 90 percent of the planned 23,500 hectares, and corn for silage on 19,000 hectares; only 1,000 of the planned 22,340 hectares of potatoes have been planted by 21 May. According to the report, about 50 percent of the 30,000 hectares of wet land has dried out in eastern Slovakia. More than 56,000 hectares of perennial fodder crops are now being harvested; lucerne has been processed for silage or dry matter from almost 1,000 hectares, states the report.

BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV LEAVES FOR HOME

LD301108 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1033 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov ended his official friendship visit to the GDR this morning and set off for home. He was cordially seen off from Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by his GDR counterpart, Oskar Fischer.

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU RECEIVES DEFENSE MINISTER HOFFMANN

LD301904 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1759 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, (ADN correspondent)--Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administration Council, prime minister and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of Ethiopia, received on Wednesday [30 May] at his official residence the GDR military delegation, on an official visit to Ethiopia. The delegation is led by GDR National Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee. In the talks the Ethopian head of state and government described the visit as renewed evidence of the steadily deepening relations between both friendly states and armies. It is also a sign of the continued active solidarity of the people of the GDR with the African peoples struggling for freedom and social progress. He thanked the GDR representatives for their moral and material support in crushing internal and external reaction in Ethiopia and for GDR assistance in building a revolutionary socialist army.

Minister Heinz Hoffmann said: "The success scored by the Ethiopian people in building a socialist society is also our success. The peoples of the community of socialist states, the international working class and the world's peace-loving forces are willing and able to insure that the imperialist forces can no longer do as they please." He expressed his conviction that the visit will help deepen fraternal relations between both peoples and armies.

STATEMENT ON MISSING AMBASSADOR TO UGANDA RELEASED

LD310729 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0401 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The investigations into the fate of the members of the GDR Embassy in Uganda missing since 10 April--Ambassador Dr Gottfried Lessing and Margot Lessing as well as Lothar Hentschel, second secretary, and Ingeborg Hentschel--are continuing with all available means. This has been announced by the GDR Foreign Ministry. Despite the greatest efforts by special envoys sent by the GDR foreign minister, despite different valuable information from diplomats of other states working in Uganda and despite investigations by the Ugandan authorities, the present information available does not permit a final statement free of doubts to be made about the fate of the missing persons.

The circumstances which have become known as a result of the investigations make it seem very probably, however, that the missing persons tragically lost their lives during the fighting on 10 and 11 April in the Ugandan capital of Kampala.

The investigations are being continued in cooperation with the Ugandan authorities.

FELFE-LED DELEGATION IN LISBON FOR PORTUGUESE CP CONGRESS

LD301532 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1437 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Lisbon--A delegation of the SED Central Committee, led by Werner Felfe, Politburo member and first secretary of the SED Kreis Directorate in Halle, arrived in Lisbon today to attend the Ninth Portuguese Communist Party Congress.

The congress begins tomorrow in Barreiro, a workers' center near the capital.

SED'S MITTAG ASSESSES ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH SWEDEN

LD301442 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1348 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--During the last few years, relations between the GDR and Sweden have developed well in all fields. Both states are ready to continue this development. This statement was made by Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, in an interview with the GDR foreign political weekly HORIZONT.

Mittag visited Sweden from 9-11 May at the head of a GDR delegation and held extensive talks with Premier Ullsten, President of the Reichstag Allard, several ministers and leading trade and economic representatives. "The volume of trade," stated Guenter Mittag, "increased from about 73 million Swedish crowns in 1950 to 1.35 billion Swedish crowns in 1978. And everything indicates that these results will increase still further this year and in the coming years. Since 1972, the year in which diplomatic relations were established between our two states, trade has more than doubled." Cooperation with Swedish firms has already taken on a traditional character, Mittag added. "Sweden occupies an important place in our country's exports to capitalist industrial countries."

Mittag pointed out that the talks with Swedish industrialists reflected an exceptional interest "in increasing trade and further developing industrial cooperation and scientific-technological cooperation. Of great importance is the readiness of these firms and enterprises to make joint appearances on third markets. There were, moreover, concrete agreements on these issues." The GDR politician mentioned in this connection agreements with firms such as ASEA, ABV and Volvo. He recalled that in recent past years Swedish firms have already undertaken important projects in the GDR. He continued: "Swedish firms are presently engaged, in Berlin, in construction projects such as the Palace Hotel, a warehouse and the sport and recreation center in Berlin's Lenin Allee. Swedish construction firms are also working in Rostock and Leuna. Following our talks and negotiations, we are convinced that new projects will follow." The overall continued development of cooperation was in accord, Mittage stressed on conclusion, "with the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act and will also have a positive influence on the process of detente."

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS OFFICIAL APPEARS AT NEUBRANDENBURG RALLY

AU300945 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 May 79 p 2 AU

[Summary] Thirty years of the GDR also means 30 years of active solidarity with the peoples of Africa fighting for national and social liberation. This was confirmed by 600 workers on Thursday [24 May] at a demonstration on the occasion of the solidarity week with Africa, organized by the GDR Solidarity Committee, the FDGB Federal Presidium, the FDJ Central Council and the National Council of the GDR National Front as well as by other organizations.

Johannes Chemnitzer, Central Committee member and first secretary of the SED Neubrandenburg Bezirk leadership, stressed: "Since its very beginning the GDR has always viewed the struggle for peace and the anti-imperialist solidarity as connected tasks. Proletarian internationalism is a basic concern of our state and is close to the hearts of all citizens. The world revolutionary process is advancing irresistibly. Colonialism and racism do not stand a chance of survival. The African peoples' struggle for happiness and prosperity, for a better life without discrimination and exploitation is also our cause."

Anthony Leclerc Mongalo, head of the representation of the African National Congress of South Africa in the GDR, said: "This attitude has put the GDR, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in the first rank in the struggle of the progressive forces of the world against imperialism, for national and social liberation, for world peace and social progress."

COURT SENTENCES WEST BERLIN 'GROUP OF AGENTS' TO PRISON

LD302042 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1738 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Schwerin Bezirk Court on Wednesday sentenced the members of a West Berlin group of agents, Henry and Harald Lehmann, Hans-Dieter Konetzki and Wolfgang Sens, for gang crimes in violation of the transit agreement to prison terms of 12, 10 and, for the latter couple, 8 years each.

Hussein Khalife, the go-between of a criminal gang and known to the West Berlin authorities as a professional criminal, recruited and instructed for subversive acts on the GDR's transit routes the agents who have records in West Berlin for criminal offenses and an antisocial way of life. In systematic preparation of their crimes, the agents made test runs on the transit routes and departed unlawfully from them. In committing their crimes, they misused, as instructed, the provisions of the transit agreements and endangered the life and limb of other persons by the use of unroadworthy cars. They had no driving licences. The cars used for the offenses were confiscated.

RADIO COMMENTATOR VIEWS BROAD VARIETY OF ECONOMIC ISSUES

DW301048 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 27 May 79 DW

[From Karl-Heinz Gerstner's weekly economic review]

[Text] A week ago our friend Gierek was our guest. The party and state leadership of Poland and the GDR discussed ways of further enhancing the relations between the two countries in the economic field in social life, in all spheres at large. These relations are showing a high level. An outstanding event was the introduction of visa-free travel between Poland and the GDR on 1 January 1972. Meanwhile, 76 million people from both countries have crossed the border. This summer, too, hundreds of thousands of GDR citizens will spend their vacations in the beautiful regions of our neighbor country.

The exchange of goods developed on an above-plan scale, reaching a volume of M8.5 billion last year. Let me make the development of trade with Poland clear to you with the help of the following figures: In 1960 the exchange of goods between Poland and the GDR came to M1.2 billion, and by 1972 it had increased to as much as M2.9 billion, more than double the 1960 amount. In 1973 the goods exchange amounted to M4.8 billion, increasing to as much as M6.4 billion in 1975 and M7.7 billion in 1977. Last year, as I said, the trade volume reached M8.5 billion--four times the 1973 volume. This is an unusually rapid increase in the exchange of goods between two countries, and an unmistakable indication that the economic cooperation in all fields has developed well.

Under the new 5-year plan from 1981 to 1985 the economic relations are to be further expanded quite strongly. The joint preparation of the next 5-year plan by the two countries was one of the major subjects of these negotiations. Both sides proceeded from the finding that the economic potential of Poland and the GDR has strongly increased in the past few years and that tasks may be tackled which so far could not be handled. The strong Polish construction industry has taken charge of many large construction projects in the GDR, including special building projects such as the reconstruction of the historical Marstall in Potsdam. The Polish construction activities are important for the implementation of many investment projects in the GDR and are to be expanded in the next several years. The cooperation of the border regions on both sides of the Oder and Neisse Rivers in community affairs, transportation, and supply--for example the coordination of the sales-outlet network in the border regions--has developed extremely well.

New roads have been traveled here. The peoples of the German Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Poland have found a qualitatively new relationship with each other. The historical chance after the victory over Hitlerite fascism was utilized by both peoples. They have decided for socialism once and for all. What is transpiring between Poland and the GDR is a vivid expression of the rapprochement process between the states and peoples of the socialist community.

It is with great attention that we are watching the production results of our industrial enterprises, their efforts toward eliminating the backlogs of the past winter and toward achieving the necessary increase in performance. Revealing and gratifying evidence of that was the competition result in the Mansfeld Combine published by NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Monday. With their appeal entitled "30 Good Mansfeld Deeds for Our Republic" promulgated in November 1977, the Mansfeld miners introduced the great competition drive on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the GDR. Now they are striking an interim balance: It is the 88th time since the 8th party congress that they have fulfilled the monthly plan in uninterrupted sequence. During the first 4 months of this year the target of increasing production by one daily output in excess of the complementary plan was met. The consumer-goods production by the Mansfeld Combine was exceeded, as was the export plan. The envisaged period for the installation of microprocessors was reduced. The newly built copper-wire rolling mill successfully started trial operation in April. By all this the Mansfeld miners made a valuable contribution toward insuring the supply of our economy with nonferrous metals. On the basis of these competition successes the Mansfeld miners have once more upped their targets on the occasion of the 30th anniversary. Among other things they plan to extract an extra 80 tons of copper. This is an initiative that benefits the entire economy.

Now I would like to draw your attention to a conference which the Berlin Bezirk SED Executive Board held with architects Thursday and which dealt with the construction situation in Berlin. These discussions have a far-reaching significance for the entire republic. A lot has changed in Berlin in the past several years. On an area equal to that of the Friedrichshain city district the large housing district Lenin Allee/Ho Chi Minh Strasse has emerged in which 45,000 people are living by now. Here, the social facilities were built simultaneously with the apartments.

The Berlin Conference of Architects found that housing construction, the social buildings, or the infrastructure must not be viewed separately but as a complex development of the whole city. In this connection people often refer to complex architects now. The conference demanded intensified and qualified work on the general construction plan and its connection with the general traffic plan. The participants were agreed that the solution of the housing problem by 1990 will essentially be achieved through the application of the housing construction series 70, meaning WBS 70. This type of apartment has proved to be the best. This does not mean, however, that it cannot be improved anymore. Above all its assembly can still be better rationalized.

There was also a consensus with regard to the assessment that the industrial construction method is the only economically possible principle for solving the housing problem.

One thing has changed: The attitude toward the substance of old buildings. The argument that uninterrupted construction sites for new buildings can be achieved through high quotas in old-building demolition, was refuted. The conference demanded minimizing in demolition in the old-building sections. As a result, the remodeling and modernization of the old-building areas will gain even greater significance in the next few years than had originally been envisaged for the period between 1980 and 1990. New methods of rationalization, new technologies in remodeling of old buildings, will become important. I think it is quite natural that changes in views and methods occur in the course of the implementation of as huge a project as is the housing construction program. The Berlin Conference of Architects showed that the problems newly cropping up in our housing construction and in our townscaping are being tackled with determination.

During the past few months I talked here about services several times. I describe the favorable development of our service here on the whole. I always receive many letters telling about negative experiences with services in individual cases. I do not regard this as a contradiction. The services in the most diversified fields--repairs of consumer goods, building repairs in apartments, maintenance service by industrial enterprises, up to the voluminous services of restaurants and recreation facilities--comprise many million individual services. It would be surprising indeed if no mishaps would occur among so many individual services. In no case can they gloss over the fact that the services at large have improved.

POLITBURO MEMBER VERNER HANDS OVER CHEMICAL PLANT

LD261839 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1144 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Text] Frankfurt-Oder--At a meeting with young chemical workers at the Schwedt Petrochemical Combine in the Frankfurt-Oder area (Bezirk), Paul Verner, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, handed over as a youth project on Saturday morning a new plant under construction. It is the 17th youth project in this large chemical complex.

Paul Verner said it was important to put scientific findings into practice quickly and effectively. He praised the competitive spirit of the young people and the excellent result achieved by the GDR youth brigades.

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON WALDE MEETING MIES IN DUESSELDORF

The following correction to the item entitled "Walde Meets Danish CP's Mies in Duesseldorf," published in the 29 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page E 8, is noted:

Headline should read: "Walde Meets German CP's Mies in Duesseldorf".

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO ZAMBIA--Horst Koehler, GDR ambassador in Zambia, has been received for the presentation of his credentials by Dr Kenneth Kaunda, president of the United National Independence Party and president of the Republic of Zambia in Lusaka. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 May 79 p 2 AU]

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON BREZHNEV'S 'OFFICIAL FRIENDLY VISIT'

Talks Open, Wreath Laid

LD301625 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] The official Hungarian-Soviet talks have opened at the headquarters of the Party Central Committee in Budapest. The Soviet delegation, led by Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, arrived in Budapest this morning. The Hungarian negotiating delegation is headed by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Party Central Committee.

The Soviet party and government delegation laid a wreath at the Hungarian Heroes Memorial. The high-ranking visitors were accompanied at Heroes Square by Pal Losonczi, Andras Gyenes and Frigyes Puja. Next, the Soviet leaders placed the flowers of remembrance at the Szabadsag Square Memorial for Soviet soldiers who gave their lives for Hungary's liberation.

Further on Talks

LD310852 Budapest MTI in English 0611 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 30 (MTI)--The official Hungarian-Soviet talks started Wednesday at the HSWP CC headquarters in Budapest. The Hungarian negotiating delegation is headed by Janos Kadar, and it includes Pal Losonczi, Gyorgy Lazar, Karoly Nemeth, Andras Gyenes, Lajos Mehes, Frigyes Puja and Matyas Szuros.

The head of the Soviet negotiating delegation is Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, and it includes Andrey Gromyko, Konstantin Chernenko, Konstaintin Rusakov, Ivan Arkhipov, Viktor Dobrik and Vladimir Pavlov.

Janos Kadar cordially greeted Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the members of the Soviet delegation. He underlined that the present visit of international significance had primary importance in Hungarian-Soviet relations. It demonstrates that Hungary and the Soviet Union are connected with solid bonds of brotherly friendship.

In the first part of his speech Leonid Brezhnev conveyed the heartfelt thanks of the Soviet delegation for the warm and friendly welcome. He underlined that the Soviet communists and the whole of the Soviet people highly valued the indissoluble friendship and close cooperation of the two countries' parties and peoples. Then the sides briefed each other on the experiences of the execution of the resolutions passed by the HSWP's 11th and by the CPSU's 25th Congress. They noted with great satisfaction that Hungarian-Soviet relations were developing dynamically in every field, in political, economic, and ideological cooperation equally. Decisive contribution is being offered to the above by the close, fruitful coaction of the HSWP and the CPSU. It is the definite intention of the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic to further deepen their joint economic activity, and through production cooperations and specializations, to take full advantage of the opportunities offered by bilateral contacts based on equal rights and mutual benefits. Both of the parties expressed interest in further broadening cultural ties as well.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Janos Kadar underlined that the fraternal cooperation of the CPSU and the HSWP, of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples, was an important factor in strengthening the socialist community, and in increasing its international influence.

At the talks the two delegations discussed in detail the timely international questions. They jointly evaluated the world situation, and the prospects of increasing the struggle for peace and the peoples' security. They underlined also that the Soviet Union and Hungary, together with the rest of the fraternal countries, would continue to do everything in their power to strengthen international detente and to make the process irreversible.

The party and government delegations of the two countries underlined the timeliness of the new initiatives submitted by the Warsaw Treaty members. These initiatives are designed to raise confidence between the states and to promote military detente in Europe.

The Hungarian People's Republic and the Soviet Union hold that the forthcoming signing of SALT II, the agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on the limitation of offensive strategic arms, is of primary importance from the point of view of strengthening international security and peace.

The talks took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, in a spirit of mutual understanding and full identity of views on all the questions discussed.

Apart from the members of the two delegations the meeting was attended by Janos Berces, department head of the HSWP CC, Laszlo Fodor and Istvan Varga, deputy department heads of the HSWP CC, Istvan Roska, deputy foreign minister, and by Leonid Zamyatin, member of the CPSU CC and department at the CC, Anatoliy Blatov, member of the CPSU's Central Auditing Commission, Gennadiy Kisleov, deputy department head at the CPSU CC, Nikolay Shishlin, head of a CPSU CC sub-department, and Vasiliy Makarov, chief advisor to the foreign minister of the Soviet Union.

Brezhnev Awards Steelworkers

LD311020 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 1000 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] The program in Budapest of the Soviet party and government delegation led by Leonid Brezhnev continued today with a intimate ceremony. In parliament, the guests met representatives of the Csepel iron and steel works who initiated the work competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. During the ceremony in which Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, also took part, Leonid Brezhnev presented high awards to the collective of the Csepel plant.

Brezhnev Award Ceremony Address

LD311214 Budapest MTI in English 1059 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Speech by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at a meeting in the national assembly building in Budapest with representatives of the collective of the Csepel on 31 May]

[Text] Budapest, May 31 (MTI)--The following is the text of Leonid Brezhnev's speech:

"Dear Comrades, I am fulfilling a pleasant task today and delivering the order of the October Revolution to the glorious workers' collective of the Red Csepel. My task is doubly welcome, because I hold myself too as one belonging to Csepel. I remember well the meeting with the workers of the factory when they honoured me by giving me honorary cadre membership of the works. The Red Csepel has a history of which any worker, technician, engineer, anybody working in Csepel units, may rightly be proud.

"Now I should like to speak about two such events as are connected in several respects with the international renown of the Red Csepel.

"First of all about Csepel workers' active participation in the creation of the Hungarian Republic of Councils. Although at that time the people's power in Hungary could not be sustained, the Republic of Councils was a great, inspiring help to Soviet Russia.

"The second event, equally highly important in its own class, occurred in January 1977. At this time an appeal was initiated at the Red Csepel for launching a work emulation drive in honour of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It was as though the workers of Csepel had taken over the torch coming from the distant 1918. Their enthusiasm sprang from the same source as the zeal of the workers of the Moscow railway yard in whom Lenin perceived the seeds of communist approach to work. The collective of Csepel was capable of expressing ;what was almost there in the wind. That is why the Csepel initiative was taken over by the fraternal countries and this is how the work emulation drive launched in honour of the October Jubilee got going on an international level.

"Comrades, it is very good that the working class was an international class and so it has remained. The workers of the Soviet Union, Hungary and the other socialist countries, and the workers' movements in capitalist countries are proving almost everyday their high-level internationalist awareness, comradeship and solidarity with peoples fighting for just cause. An outstanding example of the above is the support being extended to heroic Vietnam."

Continuing his speech Thursday morning, Leonid Brezhnev said:

"As a matter of fact, humanity's hope in peace, freedom and in the victory of the ideals of goodwill and truth is decisevely linked to internationalism of the working class.

"Comrades, please allow me to convey the Soviet workers' cordial and fraternal greetings to the Hungarian working class, to every Hungarian worker. I heartily greet the workers of Csepel on the occasion of getting this well-deserved honour."

SOVIET LEADERS THANK HUNGARIAN OFFICIALS FOR CONGRATULATIONS

LD291550 Budapest MTI in English 1017 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 28 (MTI)--Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, and Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the Soviet Union's Council of Ministers, thanked in a cable Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, Hungarian prime minister, for the good wishes sent on the occasion of their reelection to the high state functions.

Aleksey Pavlovich [Shitikov] president of the Federal Council of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union [title as received], and Vitaliy Petrovich Ruben, president of the Soviet of the Nationalities, expressed thanks in a telegram sent to Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly.

BUDAPEST PAPER CARRIES HUNGARIAN-SOVIET TRADE DETAILS

LD291626 Budapest MTI in English 1110 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 29 (MTI)--Dr. Istvan Vegi, a senior official of the Hungarian Foreign Trade Ministry, has given an interview to Budapest's economic daily about the development of Hungarian-Soviet trade and the turnover this year. The daily carries the interview in its Tuesday 29 May issue.

"In 1978 our turnover computed in roubles reached 4,300 million roubles. If we consider Hungarian deliveries to Soviet partners, a considerable part was constituted by Ikarus buses numbering 6,000. Apart from this, Hungary delivered more than 30 thousand rear axles for buses and trolley-buses, and a large quantity of spares for Lada cars. Hungary also sold 100 portal and floating cranes and telecommunication engineering articles worth 100 million roubles. Hungarian deliveries played an important role in supply to the Soviet population. Sales by Hungary's garment industry to the Soviet Union in 1978 exceeded 70 million roubles. In addition to the above, Soviet consumers received 13 million pairs of shoes, alcoholic drinks worth 60 million roubles, and canned vegetables worth 68 million roubles.

"In return for the articles mentioned in the above list, which is far from complete, we import mostly raw materials indispensable for our industry. We got nearly one million tons of coke and stone coal and more than 7 million tons of crude oil. Almost the entire iron ore processed by Hungarian metallurgical industry, for instance, came from the Soviet Union. A big role was played by 4,400 million kwh electricity in meeting our domestic energy requirements. The 650 thousand tons of rolled stock, 15 thousand tons of copper, 11 thousand tons of lead and other non-ferrous metals imported from the Soviet Union played a highly significant role in Hungary's machine engineering industry. Apatite deliveries made by Soviet mines and various finished fertilizer types from the Soviet Union greatly helped the success of Hungarian agriculture, especially in plant cultivation. Invariably important was our import of wood types. Last year we bought 1.1 million cubic-metres of woodpulp, [figure indistinct] thousand cubic-metres of soft sawn wood from the Soviet Union," mentioned the department-head of the Hungarian Foreign Trade Ministry.

Continuing his interview to VIIAGGAZDASAG, the Hungarian Foreign Trade Ministry official stated:

"An inter-state agreement signed by Hungary and the Soviet Union [words indistinct] worth 4,800 million roubles in the current year. As much as 60 per cent of our export to the Soviet Union will consist of machines and equipment. The biggest part will (?comprise) of public road vehicles and railways coaches, telecommunication engineering equipment and [word indistinct] (?instruments), computers and their components. This year Hungarian industry is to export 6,050 buses of different types, 410 thousand component parts, rear axles worth 19 million roubles for trolleybuses and other vehicles, computers and spares worth 66 million roubles, telecommunication engineering goods to the tune of 138 million roubles.

"According to stipulations, this year we will be delivering garments and knitwear products worth 127 million roubles to our Soviet partner. As regards our export of agricultural and food industrial (?products) to the Soviet Union (?in the) current year, we will be delivering 17 thousand tons of slaughter poultry, 7.6 thousand tons of canned meat, 241 thousand tons of canned vegetables and fruits, and 290 thousand tons of fresh fruits.

"As far as our import from the Soviet Union is concerned, this year again two thirds will comprise of energy and energy-carriers, raw materials and semi-finished products. We will be getting 7.3 million tons of crude oil, approximately 1.1 million tons of stone coal and coke. Besides, 6,000 million kwh of electricity, 650 thousand tons of rolled stock, 160 thousand tons of aluminium, 37 thousand tons of non-ferrous metals, 1.1 million cubic-metres of industrial wood, 850 thousand cubic-metres of soft sawn wood figure on our rouble-accounting import from the Soviet Union.

"In addition to the above-mentioned commodities, we are also getting 20 motor-coaches for metro and 25 trolley-buses from the Soviet Union to help ease mass transport in Hungary. Our Soviet partners will also provide us 6 thousand trucks of different types, 30 ambulance cars, 40 thousand Lada cars, 1000 Zaporczhets and 500 Moskovich cars. Our aviation will be helped by two tu-154 planes expected to be delivered this year by the Soviet Union. We will be purchasing a significant quantity of computuer equipment to the tune of 13 million roubles, and excavators and road-building machines worth 10 million roubles," said Dr. Istvan Vegi of the foreign trade ministry.

"In the implementation of our development projects and in the modernization of our industrial structure, too, Soviet industrial products are playing an important role. To mention a few examples, we are getting highly valuable Soviet equipment for the Paks nuclear power plant converter steel work of the Danube iron works, and the Belapatfalva cement factory," said Dr. Istvan Vegi, department-head of the Hungarian Foreign Trade Ministry.

Finally speaking about the ratio of products deriving from specialization deals, he said that last year these shared 37 per cent of Hungary's export to the Soviet Union and 22 per cent of import from there. Long-term cooperation between the two countries will be helped by the already completed 750-kilovolt transmission line between Vinnitsa and Albertirsa connecting Hungary with the Soviet Union's southern electricity network. By 1980 the share of Soviet delivery in Hungary's energy consumption will rise to 47 per cent. Its technical conditions have been ensured by the integration of our energy systems through "friendship I" and "Friendship II" oil pipelines, "fraternity" natural gas pipeline and electric transmission line. Our forthcoming important tasks will be to conclude more of specialization agreements with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, said the foreign trade ministry official.

PUJA INTERVIEW ON USSR COOPERATION FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

AU302200 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 May 79 p 5 AU

[NEPSZABADSAG staff member Ferenc Varnai interview with Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja--date and place unspecified: "NEPSZABADSAG Interview With Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja on Hungarian-Soviet Cooperation and the Conference of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers"]

[Text] Soon, an important event will be beginning in Budapest: A Soviet party-government delegation led by Leonid Brezhnev will be arriving here. Also, the latest conference of the Warsaw Pact countries' Committee of Foreign Ministers was held recently in our country's capital.

Of course, world politics abounds with other important events, all of which raise a number of topical questions. And, as is known, the development of international life is in the foreground of the attention of Hungarian public opinion:

In connection with all this, our staff member has visited Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and asked him for information about the most important aspects more directly affecting our Hungarian foreign policy and world politics.

[Question] A few days ago a communique announced that a Soviet party-government delegation led by Comrade Brezhnev will arrive soon in Hungary. What is the purpose of the visit and what are your expectations in looking forward to the talks?

[Answer] The Soviet party-government delegation's visit is a reciprocation of the 1974 visit of a Hungarian party-government delegation led by Comrade Kadar to the Soviet Union. I am convinced that, as were all previous visits by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in Hungary, the present one will be an important event in the history of relations between the two peoples, two parties and two governments.

Relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Soviet Union are extensive and fraternal ones and encompass all areas of life. Whether we look at political, economic or cultural relations or relations of another nature, we find that they are considerably expanding year by year. The multilayered nature of relations is characteristic, as well as the fact that contacts are very brisk also between lower organs, also tourism, in which hundreds of thousands of people participate, makes it possible that friendly and fraternal sentiments become increasingly closer between our peoples.

Cooperation between our countries is harmonious in every area. Of course, bilateral relations are reviewed at such meetings and means are sought for further developing these relations and for enriching their content. It is certain that also the present meeting will impart a further impetus to the deepening of relations between our countries, peoples and parties.

On the occasion of the visit of the Soviet party-government in Hungary, also the discussion of topical international issues will be on the agenda. In conformity with the socialist countries' coordinated foreign policy, the positions of the two parties and two governments coincide on all important international issues. There is a complete identity of views on all problems of disarmament, European peace and security, the Near and Middle East, Africa and Asia on the agenda. However, an exchange of views and comparison of appraisals are useful also with regard to these issues.

Relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Soviet Union are guided by the idea of proletarian internationalism. This presupposes a mutual assistance and mutual support in the international arena as well. For its part, the Hungarian People's Republic resolutely supports the Soviet Union's proposals serving the consolidation of peace and security, disarmament and the reduction of armaments, particularly nuclear armaments, just as the Hungarian People's Republic also enjoys the all-round support of the Soviet Union.

Our close cooperation is a matter of course. We have identical social objectives, ideas, international concepts and princip[illegible] foreign political aspirations. We struggle together with the Soviet Union against the [illegible]versaries of peaceful coexistence, detente, socialism and progress. We can best serve with this foreign policy--and only with this foreign policy--our people's interests and the universal interests, throughout the world, of the workers class and the forces of progress alike.

I am certain that, during the visit of the Soviet party-government delegation's visit, our guests will again find that Hungarian-Soviet friendship, which has great traditions, is undiminished in the Hungarian people and that our public opinion approves the activity pursued by the government of the Soviet Union in the international arena and sincerely strives for broadening and expanding our relations in all areas of life. I am convinced that this visit will be a renewed tremendous demonstration of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Soviet Union.

[Question] The committee of the Warsaw Pact countries' foreign ministers conferred in our capital last week. What conclusions were reached by the participants in the conference?

[Answer] The committee was convened on the basis of a joint agreement among the participating countries. We feel that the situation and the tasks facing us make a coordinated act topical and further initiatives necessary toward consolidating peace and security in Europe.

The participants in the conference focused their attention on two groups of issues that are very timely today: On restraining the arms race, topical problems of disarmament, as well as on preparing the Madrid conference, planned for 1980, which is to foster the implementation of the final act of the European Security and Cooperation Conference. Both issues are of extremely great significance from the viewpoint of the deepening of peaceful coexistence and the consolidation and accomplishment of international detente.

Restraining the arms race and resolving certain partial problems of disarmament have become virtually a prerequisite for overcoming the standstill experienced in the detente process today. Briefly, there is no satisfactory safeguard for political detente without progress in military detente; a lack of the latter can only make the undermining activity of the opponents of detente easier. The Committee of Foreign Ministers regards the implementation of the contents of the declaration of the Political Consultative Committee as its task.

[Question] What does the accomplishment of a military detente mean more precisely?

[Answer] The struggle for curbing the arms race and for disarmament is in progress on different levels and through various means. This purpose is served by negotiations between representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States on the limitation of strategic weapons, which, as is known, have led to the threshold of SALT II.

We were pleased to hear the good news and we trust that not only will the agreement be signed in the near future, but that the agreement will be approved soon by the U.S. Senate as well. This will have a positive impact on the international atmosphere and open the path to further negotiations to be pursued on the limitation of strategic armaments and the settlement of other problems of Soviet-U.S. relations. Restraining the arms race is the purpose of Soviet-U.S. talks on other problems, talks in the United Nations and the Geneva Disarmament Committee and the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments.

Our previous proposals are also included in the communique issued on the conference of the Foreign Ministers Committee, to which, although their extreme importance cannot be disputed, the NATO countries have not paid sufficient attention. Our recommendations are concentrated, above all, on measures strengthening trust and, primarily, on the area of Europe and northern America. In this respect, the socialist countries are making several supplementary proposals: They propose that the 35 signatories to the Helsinki Final Act agree to announce fairly large military movements in advance and announce large-scale air exercises and naval exercises held in the vicinity of the coastal waters of the countries concerned and agree not to expand the European military political alliances, the Warsaw Pact and NATO with additional members and to extend measures to strengthen trust to the Mediterranean area as well. Acceptance and implementation of the proposals of the Foreign Ministers Committee would greatly advance the talks that have been conducted on so many occasions on measures to strengthen trust, but which, unfortunately, have proven largely futile. The committee rightly emphasizes that practical measures should at last be expected in the matter of strengthening trust, measures that would truly alleviate the military confrontation in the European area and, as a result of which, the concentration of armaments and armed forces would be reduced on our continent.

A completely new proposal of the foreign ministers conference is that, specifically to discuss these measures, a political-level conference of representatives of the signatory countries of the Helsinki document be convened already in 1979 and that the European and northern American countries should initiate consultations on the time and place of this conference without delay.

[Question] The foreign ministers conference has charged the representative of the Hungarian People's Republic with forwarding the proposals laid down in the communique issued on the Warsaw Pact Conference to the European and northern American countries and to request the views of the governments of the countries concerned, so that, in the knowledge of these, it should be possible to determine what further steps to take. A few days ago, we fulfilled this honorable assignment.

[Question] Does that mean that we have an idea of the Western reception of the proposals of the foreign ministers' conference?

[Answer] It would be too early to draw far-reaching conclusions from their reception in the West. As yet, it would be difficult to say how the different countries will respond to the proposals and whether it will be possible to begin the proposed conference this year. This requires a certain time. It should be recalled that the third phase of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, at which the final act was signed, came about more than 6 years after the Budapest appeal. In any case, we are confident that most of the interested countries will approach the proposals of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee reasonably and constructively and react positively to them, all the more so, since it is hardly possible to conceive of a better and more successful preparation for the Madrid meeting than the proposed conference. Beyond this, discussing and implementing the recommendations contained in the communique would have a positive impact on European peace and security as well.

[Question] Some people make a comparison with the March 1969 conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, which, in a well-known appeal, proposed the convening of a European security conference.

[Answer] The comparison is correct inasmuch as both proposals encompassed and encompass essential aspects of the European countries' peace and security. Of course, it is a chance coincidence that also the March 1969 conference of the Political Consultative Committee was held in Budapest and took place in the same hall of our parliament as the present conference of the foreign ministers' committee.

[Question] Comrade minister, you visited several developing countries in recent months. What was the purpose of these visits?

[Answer] I visited four developing countries--Libya, Malta, Thailand and Indonesia--this year. These visits are in keeping with our foreign political endeavors, according to which we wish to use any means to broaden our relations with the developing countries. We pursued a dual purpose by organizing the visits. We intended to foster the development of bilateral relations and we intended to exchange views on topical problems of international life, particularly those of the given area.

On the whole, relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and Libya are good and are rapidly developing. This is particularly characteristic of the period following Secretary General Col al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Hungary last year. The volume of our trade relations are developing, and there is significant progress in the domain of technical-scientific cooperation. Several hundred Hungarian experts are working in Libya, including a large number of doctors, to the complete satisfaction of the Libyan side.

The Libyan side has responded with understanding and, in general, positively to our proposals about the development of our bilateral relations. It is more of a problem that we could not completely fulfill Libya's requests, since we are unable fully to exploit possibilities existing there.

By the nature of things, the Middle East developments were in the center of the exchange of views conducted with Libyan leaders. Libya resolutely opposes the Egyptian leaders' defeatist policy and rejects the Egyptian-Israeli separate peace treaty.

It is to be hoped that Hungarian-Libyan relations will continue dynamically to develop, one contribution to which would be more frequent meetings between Hungarian and Libyan statesmen.

As for the visit to Malta, we have found that Dom Mintoff's government strives to develop relations with the Hungarian People's Republic. We experienced a certain impatience on Malta's part, but we feel that the visit has contributed to a better, a mutual understanding and that possibilities for a development of our relations have increased.

[Question] And what were your impressions in the Far East?

[Answer] Our government devotes great attention to Thailand. We regard it as an important and significant country, which is borne out also by the fact that we have established an embassy in Bangkok recently. Our relations are still modest. However, I can say on the basis of the experiences of the visit that there is a possibility for expanding our economic relations. Our discussion on international issues--as the saying goes--was open and sincere. There was also agreement, but our views differed on many issues. This applies particularly to the appraisal of the PRC leaders' policy of annexation and the role of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Southeast Asia. We felt--and we did not conceal this from our negotiating partners--that the Thai side does not approach the Kampuchea issue and the endeavors of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam objectively enough.

Our visit to Indonesia was the first visit on a ministerial level since the well-known events of 1965. My visit was made in return of the 1974 visit by foreign minister, now vice president, Malik to Hungary. In 1965, relations reached a low point between the two countries, and subsequently, there was a very slow improvement. We can now claim a rapid development of economic relations. Unfortunately, this applies mainly to imports, since we purchase many important raw materials from Indonesia. We are making some efforts to considerably increase our exports through the delivery of machinery and equipment. Also here, the international discussion ranged around the Southeast Asian events. Our impression was that more understanding is displayed by the Indonesian side of the Indochina events and the endeavors of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, although the joint position of the ASEAN countries is officially represented. And this--even if it is called such--cannot be said to be a strictly neutral position. During my visit in the Asian countries, our impression was that the expansionist policy of the Chinese leaders is eliciting fearful concern among the Southeast Asian peoples. The Chinese leadership is trying to reassure the ASEAN countries, but this produces little success. At the same time, there is a great inclination to cooperate with the socialist countries in these countries. They try to comprehend and assess the positions adopted by the socialist countries and they listened attentively to our appraisals of the Southeast Asian events. However, other trends also can be seen. In view of the Chinese danger, certain ASEAN politicians want to take shelter under the "protective umbrella" of the United States again, although they themselves cannot know for certain whether there would be such a "protective umbrella" against Chinese expansion in the future.

To sum up, my opinion is that the visits have usefully served strengthening relations between our country and the developing countries.

PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PORTUGUESE CP CONGRESS

LD301854 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Led by Jeno Fock, member of the MSZMP Politburo, a Hungarian party delegation has gone to Lisbon for the Portuguese Communist Party Congress. Gyorgy Sikula, first secretary of the county Hajdu-Bihar party committee, is a member of the delegation.

HUNGARIAN-GREEK TRADE TALKS HELD IN BUDAPEST

AT091040 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 29 May 79 AT

[Text] Talks with Hungarian officials on the signing of a new Greek-Hungarian trade protocol will be conducted by Trade Minister Yeoryios Panayiotopoulos in Budapest. At the same time the Greek trade minister will discuss prospects for a long-term agreement on economic, industrial, technological and scientific cooperation with Hungary. Panayiotopoulos is due to depart for Budapest on Thursday [31 May] on an invitation from Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Verres.

FURTHER REPORT ON S. AFRICAN CP DELEGATION VISIT

LD202230 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 28 (MTI)--Following an invitation by the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, a delegation of the South African Communist Party paid a visit to Hungary under the leadership of President Dr Yusuf Dadoo between May 24 and 27.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC, received Dr Yusuf Dadoo during his stay in Budapest.

Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP CC, and Janos Derecz, head of the CC's foreign affairs section, carried on talks with the delegation. The guests exchanged views with leaders of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee.

At the meetings which took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual understanding the representatives of the two parties informed each other about their countries' situation and the activities of their parties. They discussed the world situation and some timely issues of the international communist and workers movement.

The representatives of the two fraternal parties hailed the success of African progressive forces in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and apartheid. They ensured support to the national liberation struggles of the peoples still suffering from colonial and white minority oppression. The sides condemned the imperialist and anti-people policy of the racist South African regime which risks the peace and security of the region, of the African continent and of the whole world.

The representatives of the HSWP and the South African Communist Party praised the importance of the document adopted at the 1978 regional conference of the African Continent's communist parties, stressing that realization of the objectives put forth in the jointly passed document contributes fresh successes to the national and social liberation fights of the African peoples.

The officials of HSWP assured of the internationalist solidarity of the Hungarian workers the South African Communist Party, which together with the African National Congress and other progressive social forces is fighting against apartheid and exploitation and for liberation and democracy.

The representatives of HSWP and of the SACP confirmed their determination to promote with their activity strengthening of the unity and cooperation of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They decided to further improve inter-party relations.

HUNGARIAN PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL MEETING HELD

LD260527 Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 25 (MTI)--The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic met Friday [25 May] in a session.

With a view to further developing the legal conditions for Hungary's multifarious and expanding international cooperation, the Presidential Council adopted a decree on private international law. The new statuory provision embraces Hungary's private international law and lays down which state's legal provisions can be applied in international family and labour law cases and which procedural rules and legal jurisdiction will be followed. The decree will come into force on July 1, 1979.

Following this, the Presidential Council elected and relieved judges. Finally, the council decided on other matters.

MSZMP OFFICIALS VISIT BUDAPEST WORLD FAIR, SOVIET PAVILION

LD252130 Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 25 (MTI)--Top leaders of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party visited the Budapest International Fair on Friday [25 May]. Bela Biszku, Istvan Huszar, Gyorgy Lazar, Laszlo Marothy, members of the HSWP Political Committee, Janos Brutyo, chairman of the Central Supervisory Committee, Sandor Borbely and Mihaly Korom, secretaries of the HSWP Central Committee, called at the exhibition. They saw a number of Hungarian industrial products and displays put up by socialist countries.

At the Soviet Pavilion the visitors were welcomed and shown round by Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Pavlov. The HSWP leaders took special interest in the Soviet space research show.

INDIA'S DESAI TO VISIT POLAND IN MID-JUNE

LD310055 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] At the invitation of Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai will pay an official visit to Poland between 14 and (?16) June.

RYSZARD FRELEK RECEIVES CONGRESSMEN BURTON, WILSON

LD292212 Warsaw PAP in English 2109 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 29 May PAP--Chairman of the Sejm Committee for Foreign Affairs, deputy Ryszard Frelek met today members of the U.S. House of Representatives Philip Burton and Bob Wilson now staying in Poland. Present at the meeting was U.S. Ambassador to Poland William E. Schaufele.

The American guests were also received by Marian Dobrosielski, undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES NEW SYRIAN ENVOY

LD290513 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, today received at an audience at Belweder Palace Muhammad [name indistinct] ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Syria, who presented his credentials. Ludomir Stasiak, secretary of the State Council, and Eugeniusz Kulaga, undersecretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, were present. The ambassador was accompanied by members of his embassy staff. After the presentation of credentials the ambassador was received by Henryk Jablonski at a private audience; Eugeniusz Kulaga was present.

INTERPRESS COMMENTS ON FRG ECONOMIC, MILITARY TIES WITH AFRICA

LD291538 Warsaw PAP in English 1312 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 29 May, PAP--Polish INTERPRESS Agency commentator pointed out that people in the FRG reluctantly speak about former German colonial involvement in Africa even though today the influences of the FRG in Africa are considerable and of a versatile character. A specific feature of the policy pursued by Bonn in Africa is the rivalry with the GDR. At the same time the FRG uses restrictions towards the African countries which are inclined to establish close bonds of cooperation with the socialist German state.

The main field of activities of the FRG on the black continent is economy. The FRG signed the first agreements on economic, trade and technological cooperation with the African countries in the years 1959-1961. Ten years ago Bonn took it upon itself to finance 580 undertakings there and at present the FRG's most extensive contacts are with Nigeria and the Republic of South Africa [RSA]. Some 450 West German industrial and trade companies have established their own missions in the RSA.

Military assistance is one of the important forms of Bonn activities in Africa. The FRG has built and equipped weapon and ammunition factories in Egypt and Nigeria and trains African military and police personnel.

It has also developed relations with Ian Smith's racist government in Rhodesia from where considerable amounts of uranium go to West German nuclear power plants. Bonn's cooperation with white minority governments in the south of Africa and its reluctant attitude towards African liberation movements affected its reputation in Africa. However, the last 2-3 years witnessed an intensification of the activities of the FRG in Africa the aim of which is to improve the reputation, to strengthen and expand its economic influences and better its political position there.

Bonn has been watching with special concern the developments in Namibia, which used to be a German colony and was annexed by Pretoria racists. Together with the USA, Great Britain, France and Canada the FRG endeavours to influence the developments there and turn them to their own advantage when Namibia becomes independent.

PATRIOTIC FRONT OPENS PERMANENT MISSION IN WARSAW

LD282216 Warsaw PAP in English 1718 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 28 May, PAP--The ceremony of inaugurating the activity of a permanent mission of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front in Poland took place today. The mission is accredited to the All-Poland Committee of the National Unity Front.

Chenjerai Hunzvi, the first permanent representative of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front to Poland, informed about the fight of the Zimbabwe nation for the liberation of their country from the white minority rule imposed by imperial and colonial forces, and against neocolonialism.

Vice-chairman of the All-Poland Committee of the National Unity Front Wit Drapich assured the representative of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front that the Poles understood the national ambitions of the Zimbabwe nation, and supported its fight for its lawful right to freedom, for the preservation of human dignity and for self-determination in their own country.

JABLONSKI, GIEREK SPEAK AT PEACE PRIZE PRESENTATION

LD261125 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] A ceremony of presenting the Lenin Peace Prize to Halina Skibniewska for consolidating peace among nations was held today in the Column Hall at the Sejm, attended by Edward Gierek and Henryk Jablonski. The prize, founded by the resolution of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, has been awarded since 1950 to outstanding political and social activists, writers and artists. Henryk Jablonski emphasized that the prize demonstrates high esteem for the activity of Halina Skibniewska, and is also an honor for the Polish people.

The presentation was performed by the chairman of the Committee for International Lenin Prize, member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Prof Nikolay Blokhin. On behalf of the Politburo, cordial congratulations to the laureate were conveyed by Edward Gierek.

Speaking during the ceremony, chairman of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski said that the International Lenin Prize was the expression of the great appreciation for the activity of Halina Skibniewska and also an honor for the Polish nations. Here is an excerpt from Henryk Jablonski's speech:

[Jablonski--begin recording] The Lenin Prize has been always (?highly valued) by our peace-loving people. Today, however, it assumes particular significance. From the outset of her professional activity, and even earlier from the student days, Professor Skibniewska has been attaching great weight to the humanist aspects of architecture. Hence her great care that beauty accompany functionality; whether it means the structure of a settlement, a house or school, she always devotes much attention to these aspects. There is also no discord in her work between the social functions of her creations and esthetic values. This can happen because she is clearly conscious of the positive changes in our society.

In the creative work of Halina Skibniewska a deep sense of social problems is always interlaced with the esthetic sensibility of an artist. This is a step on the road toward revealing the values in the whole of her social activities, at home as well as on a wider international front. [end recording]

Cordial congratulations were conveyed to the prize winner by Edward Gierek, first secretary of PZPR Central Committee.

[Gierek--begin recording] In connection with the award to you of the International Lenin Prize for the consolidation of peace, I wish to convey to you cordial congratulations on behalf of the Central Committee Politburo together with best wishes for all prosperity and steadfastness in future work for the cause of peace and, naturally, for what is closest to us Poles--the cause of our country and our people. [applause] [end recording]

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE

LD300510 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] According to the government press spokesman, today the Government Presidium discussed problems and tasks connected with efficient gathering of the first cutting of meadow hay, cereals, fodder and root plants, and the proper preparation for the purchase of agricultural produce.

Particular emphasis was attached to the proper gathering of fodder, its storing and preservation. Hay gathering has begun on an area of 2.5 million hectares. The Ministry of Agriculture, food industry and purchases and other economic organizations have been committed to speed up the construction of new and the repair of existing silos, grain and fodder storage, fodder plants, mixing plants and straw processing plants, and the purchase of supplies, so that these projects are ready for this year's harvest campaign.

To this effect building and assembly enterprises have been instructed to concentrate their potential on projects connected with the processing conservation and storing of fodder and other produce. The Ministry of Chemical Industry is committed to speed up deliveries for agriculture of tires, mineral fertilizers and salt for fodder fermentation and storing of potatoes. The Ministry of Heavy and Agricultural Engineering is committed to speed up deliveries of tractors and agricultural machinery, and spare parts.

The basic matters connected with this year's harvest campaigns in agriculture and with the purchasing and management of farm produce have been enclosed in a special instruction issued by the president of the Council of Ministers.

The session examined and approved the program of employment of this year's graduates presented by the Minister of wages labor and social affairs. About 470,000 graduates from basic and secondary vocational schools, general education lecea, and higher schools are to start work this year. They have been insured the appropriate number of jobs. Particular attention was paid to entrance of youth in preferred branches of economy. Steps will be made to increase youth's interest in jobs in small-scale production, service and commerce--and in the case of agricultural school leavers, in agriculture.

The Government Presidium made a decision aimed at increasing the export of scientific and technological achievements, and technical services. Many changes and new solutions have been introduced, resulting from current needs and possibilities in the field. The duties of economic organizations and foreign trade enterprises have been defined in connection with the activization and promotion of the activity. Also more beneficial principles of operation for foreign trade enterprises, and for scientific and research units which develop this kind of export have been set.

Next on the agenda the Government Presidium approved the draft order concerning the principles of organization of regional offices of state administration organs. The aim of the order is to create conditions for further improvement of the administrative apparatus subordinated to voivodes, town mayors and executive officers. The adopted solutions also corrects, simplify and unify many regulations hitherto in force. They create uniform principles for the formation of internal units in regional offices of state administration organs of voivodship and basic levels.

Next the government Presidium examined proposals for translocation of investment resources in such a way as to insure the implementation of additional undertakings in energy and transport in order to strengthen their potential, and in house building. A decision was adopted concerning the construction of a water reservoir in Legnica Voivodship on the river Kaczawa, which in recent years caused considerable flood damage.

In order to maintain a high rate of development in the ship-building industry, and also its position in export, the government Presidium defined undertakings which should improve the operation of the industry by, among other things, increased delivery discipline, and improved quality of raw materials and equipment for shipyards.

FIRST ATOMIC POWERPLANT CONSTRUCTION TO BEGIN

LD290218 Warsaw PAP in English 1312 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] PAP, Warsaw, 28 May--The construction of Poland's first atomic power station will begin shortly on the shores of Lake Zarnowieckie. The power station is being designed by the Tyerloelektroporoyekt Institute in the Soviet Union. Chief Engineer Yuri Roleder says that the power station will have two VVER-440 reactors with a power of 440 megawatts each.

A large pumped-storage power station is already being built in the vicinity. It will take advantage of the difference in the water levels of two neighbouring lakes. It will work in peak demand hours. Outside the peak period the pumped storage station, fed with current from the atomic station, will pump water to the upper reservoir.

The technical-economic part of the atomic power station's design is ready. The complete design will be given to Poland toward the end of this year. The Soviet designing institute is in close cooperation with Polish experts. The Leningrad bureau is designing the main unit. The radioactive waste magazine and an auxiliary power station with diesel generating units. [sentence as received]

Polish designers are meanwhile working on the auxiliary sub-units of the power station, including water intake systems.

GRUDZIEN ADDRESSES POLISH SEMINAR ON CHILDREN

LD251002 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Tutelar policy in the Polish People's Republic in light of the charter of children's rights is the topic of a 3-day scholarly seminar that opened in Katowice today. It is devoted to a discussion of the achievements of 35 years in the creation of conditions for the all-round development of the young generation of Poles and to problems of the modern tutelar and educational system. Papers for the seminar, which was organized by the Silesian University and the Inspectorate for Education and Upbringing in Katowice, have been prepared by outstanding specialists in the field of pedagogy, the social sciences, psychology and medicine.

Zdzislaw Grudzien, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Katowice, spoke during the discussion at the seminar. In his speech he emphasized that matters pertaining to the family and child are given the highest standing in our country. We are implementing a long-term program of national [words indistinct], of general health protection and social welfare, we are strengthening the family as a social cell of the greatest ideological and educational importance.

Poland has been undertaking a number of actions in the international arena. The initiative for the preparation of a convention of children's rights started by our country has met with general approval. The adoption of the convention during the International Year of the Child would be of particular significance.

ROMANIAN-SOVIET INTERGOVERNMENT COMMISSION HOLDS SESSION

AU301356 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 30 May 79 AU

[Text] The proceedings of the 11th session of the Romanian-Soviet Intergovernment Commission on Economic, Scientific-Technical Cooperation began in Moscow today. The proceedings are attended for Romania by Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the Romanian side in the commission; Ion Stoichici, vice chairman of the State Planning Committee; deputy ministers, counselors and experts, as well as Gheorghe Badrus, Romania's ambassador to Moscow. The session is attended for the Soviet side by Konstantin Katushev, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet side in the commission; members of the leadership of certain ministries and economic organizations; counselors and experts.

In the spirit of the understandings concluded during the meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, the commission is examining the actions that have been taken since the preceding session held in Bucharest to continue to expand and diversify Romanian-Soviet economic and trade relations, the stage of drawing up long-term (?programs) regarding the expansion of cooperation and specialization in production in various fields and the progress in coordinating the plans for developing the national economies of Romania and the Soviet Union for the 1981-85 5-year plan, as well as aspects of the increased role of the commission in intensifying bilateral economic cooperation.

Within plenary sessions and groups, the two sides are examining efficient ways and means of making better use of the possibilities available in the economic potential of the national economies of the two countries in order to continuously develop economic and scientific-technical cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union.

The proceedings are taking place in a working and friendly atmosphere.

ROMANIA-SFRY COMMISSION ENDS SESSION; PROTOCOLS SIGNED

AU302055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 30 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/5/1979--Concrete measures for the further development of the economic relations between Romania and Yugoslavia were set at the eleventh session of the joint Romanian-Yugoslav commission of economic collaboration, held in Bucharest over May 28-30.

They are included in the session's protocol signed by the chairmen for the two countries of the commission--Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania, and Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade, chairman for Yugoslavia.

Special attention was paid to the long-term cooperation and specialization in production, especially in machine-building, metallurgy and chemistry, to securing raw materials and further developing the trade exchanges.

A convention regulating the frontier railway service between the two countries was also signed on the occasion.

U.S. TRADE AND AGRICULTURE DELEGATION VISITS

Agriculture Minister Reception

AU301355 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 30 May 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of agriculture and food industry, today received a U.S. delegation led by Dr Edward Schuh, deputy assistant secretary for international relations and commodity programs in the Department of Agriculture of the United States, which had participated in the proceedings of the third session of the Romanian-U.S. group for [word indistinct] and agricultural cooperation that was held in Bucharest.

During the talks, the two sides discussed aspects of scientific and economic cooperation in the agricultural field and in the exchange of agricultural products and foodstuffs between the two countries.

Signing of Document

AU310825 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0400 GMT 31 May 79 AU

[Text] A document was signed in Bucharest yesterday at the end of the third session of the Romanian-U.S. group for Agricultural Cooperation and Trade. The document envisages new cooperation ventures for 1979-80 in the areas of agriculture and the foodstuffs industry.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES YUGOSLAV FOREIGN TRADE SECRETARY

AU301101 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 30 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/5/1979--The relations of friendship, collaboration and good neighborliness between Romania and Yugoslavia are witnessing an upward course on multiple planes, in the spirit of the traditional friendship. This assessment was made today when President Nicolae Ceausescu received the federal secretary for foreign trade of Yugoslavia, now in Romania for the eleventh session of the Romanian-Yugoslav Joint Commission of Economic Collaboration.

Highlighted during the interview were the good results scored in economic, technical and scientific collaboration and cooperation, in goods exchanges between the two countries, the enhanced role to be played in the future too by the joint commission, account being taken of the broad possibilities of the national economies of the two countries.

During the talks between the Romanian head of state and Metod Rotar both countries' resolve was also expressed to further act for expanding bilateral cooperation and specialization of production, for identifying new forms and modalities of collaboration in the interest of Romania's and Yugoslavia's development.

DEPARTING POLISH AMBASSADOR RECEIVED BY CEAUSESCU

AU302059 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1748 GMT 30 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/5/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on May 30 Wladyslaw Wojtasik, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic in Bucharest, who paid a farewell call on ending his mission to Romania.

The talk on the occasion passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DPRK ORCHESTRA MEMBERS

AU302058 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 30 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/5/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on May 30 the leaders of the State Symphonic Orchestra of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea--Yun Yong-han, vice-chairman of the Musicians' Union of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Hong Su, deputy director of the orchestra, and Yi Chin-sun, conductor, a merited artist, now touring Romania.

Yun Yong-han also conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu a warm salute of friendship from President Kim Il-song.

Thanking, President Nicolae Ceausescu requested that President Kim Il-song be conveyed a warm salute and best wishes of good health and success.

President Nicoale Ceausescu expressed satisfaction at the Romanian tour of the Korean Symphonic Orchestra considering it as a manifestation of the friendship established between the two countries and peoples. In this respect, the president of Romania stressed the importance of further expanding the Romanian-Korean cultural collaboration within the relations of friendship and solidarity between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

During the interview, they evoked with great pleasure the visit paid last year to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, the meetings and talks with President Kim Il-song and Kim Song-ae, which gave a fresh impetus to the good relations of friendship and fruitful collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples.

RCP SECRETARY RECEIVES CPSU AUDITING COMMISSION DELEGATION

AU281932 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 28 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 28/5/1979--Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., received on May 28 the delegation of the Central Auditing Commission of the C.P.S.U., led by G.F. Sizov, chairman of the commission, who paid a visit of swap of experience to Romania at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

They exchanged information on the present preoccupations of the two parties in connection with the development of the socialist and communist construction in the two countries.

CSSR NATIONAL FRONT DELEGATION ARRIVES, MEETS DAIEA

AU281845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1705 GMT 28 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 28/5/1979--A delegation of the National Front of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic led by deputy chairman Tomas Travnichek who pays a visit to Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front [SUF] arrived in Bucharest on May 28.

Tha same day, Mihai Dalea, deputy chairman of the S.U.F. National Council, met the delegation of the C.C. of the National Front of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic led by Tomas Travnichek. Approached were on the occasion in a cordial atmosphere, the problems of developing the collaboration between the two political bodies.

SUDAN PRESIDENT NUMAYRI RECEIVES RCP'S DRAGANESCU

AU281927 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 28 May 79 AU

[Text] Khartoum, (AGERPRES), 28/5/1979--Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, received on May 28 Emil Draganescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., head of the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party who attended the celebration on May 25 of the 10th anniversary of the Sudanese revolution.

The delegation of the Romanian Communist party was received the same day by Abu al-Quasim Muhammad Ibrahim, first vice-president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan and secretary-general of the Sudanese Socialist Union, and met also other Sudanese party and state leaders. The collocutors assessed highly the recent visit paid by President Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu to Sudan, stressing the outstanding importance of the understandings and documents signed on the occasion for the further development of the collaboration and cooperation on multiple planes between Romania and Sudan.

CCP'S KANG KEQING RECEIVES SUF DELEGATION HEAD DOBRIN

AU302056 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 30 May 79 AU

[Text] Beijing, (AGERPRES) 30/5/1979--On May 29, Kang Keqing, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the People's Political Consultative Council of the People's Republic of China, chairman of the National Women's Federation, received the delegation of the Socialist Unity Front [SUF] headed by Tamara Dobrin, member of the C.C. of the R.C.P., vice-chairman of the National Council of S.U.F., vice-chairman of the National Women's Council, who stopped over in Beijing coming from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. A warm, friendly talk took place during the interview.

ALVARO CUNHAL RECEIVES RCP SECRETARY CAZACU IN LISBON

AU302110 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 30 May 79 AU

[Text] Lisbon (AGERPRES) 30/5/1979--Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Communist Party of Portugal, received the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party, led by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., now in Lisbon to attend the 9th congress of the C.P.P.

On the occasion, Virgil Cazacu conveyed to Alvaro Cunhal a warm friendly message from President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Thanking, Alvaro Cunhal requested that Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed best regards.

During the talk, they evoked the meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Alvard Cunhal, essential moments in the evolution of the friendly relations of collaboration and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Portugal, grounded on mutual regard, full equality and observance of every party's right to self-dependently elaborate its political line, its revolutionary strategy and tactics.

Mutual information was also made on the activity unfolded by the two parties and both sides expressed their wish to further develop the relations between the R.C.P. and the C.P.P., in the interest of the working people in the two countries, of the friendship between the Romanian people and the Portuguese people, of the general cause of socialism, social progress, freedom and independence of the peoples, of international detente, security and peace.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of warm comradely friendship which is characteristic of the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Portugal.

INDUSTRY PARTICIPATES IN CONSTRUCTING FOREIGN OIL FACILITIES

AU301107 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 30 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/5/1979--A few days ago, the largest petrochemical combine of Yugoslavia was put into operation in Pancevo, built in cooperation with relevant enterprises of Romania. Through the foreign trade company "Industrial-Export", Romania granted engineering assistance and designs, supplied technological equipment, installations and materials as well as technical assistance for the assembly and commissioning of the air [as received] distillation plant having a 3.5 million ton annual processing capacity, of the electric desalting installation and of the Merox plant.

Appreciating the special quality of the operations performed by the Romanian partner, director Ljuba Mirkov said, when signing the protocol of acceptance, that the refining plants built by the Romanian friends would secure Yugoslavia ever greater quantities of crude-oil derivative raw materials. Some of them, he added, will be delivered to Romania as ethylene and propylene.

Romania also supplied technological equipment for the electrolysis and pyrolysis plant of the Pancevo petrochemical combine. The work there is in an advanced stage and the unit is to be put into operation soon.

Pancevo is, of course, only one of the numerous remarkable achievements of Romania's cooperation with other countries in finalizing important objectives of the chemical and petrochemical industry. In Syria, the Banias refinery is to be commissioned very soon. It is designed to process yearly six million tones of crude-oil, being one of the most important constructions of the kind in the Middle East. It is a turn-key contract concluded with the Syrian party, confirming once more the prestige the Romanian designers and refinery building workers enjoy.

In recent years, the Romanian experts finalized a series of other important projects in this sector. Worth mentioning are the refineries of Gauhati (750,000 tones annually) and Barauni (600,000 tons annually) as well as the lubricants complex of Haldia, all of them in India. The Karachi refinery in Pakistan, made up of 13 installations having a total processing capacity of 1.5 million tones of crude-oil yearly, a.o. [and others] [sentence as received].

SCINTEIA MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF ROMANIAN-DPRK FRIENDSHIP TREATY

AU261450 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1205 GMT 26 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/5/1979--The Treaty of Friendship and Collaboration between Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea signed four years ago has an exceptional importance for the continuous deepening of the friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties, countries and peoples, SCINTEIA writes in its May 26 issue. The major Romanian daily considers that this political-juridical instrument ensures, by the new principles of full equality and mutual respect it provides to the bilateral relations, an important contribution to the strengthening of the unity of the countries building socialism, to the establishment of such relations in international life as to ensure the free and independent development of all nations.

Making the balance sheet of the period elapsed since the signing in 1975 of the treaty by Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song, the newspaper shows that the Romanian-Korean relations of close friendship have witnessed a continuous deepening and diversification being an example of fraternal collaboration and mutual assistance of two peoples firmly embarked on the road of building a new system. The joint declaration regarding the deepening of friendship, solidarity and on the development of the fraternal collaboration between the R.C.P. and the Workers' Party of Korea, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted on the visit of President Nicolae Ceausescu in Pyongyang SCINTEIA writes, gave a fresh impetus to this evolution. The visits and interviews between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song had a decisive role in lending a so fruitful course to the collaboration between the two countries and peoples.

The Romanian people, SCINTEIA also writes, inspired by feelings of sincere friendship and solidarity, follows with deep empathy the remarkable successes of the Korean people in the field of peaceful work. These successes scored under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Il-song, are a strong impetus in the fight of the Korean nation for the achievement of its national ideal of peaceful and independent reunification of the country.

Socialist Romania, the Bucharest newspaper reads, has actively supported the just cause of the Korean brother people. In accordance with her stand, Romania supported both within the U.N. and other international fora, the remaking of Korea's national unity. Romania supports the constructive proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful reunification, considering that they fully correspond to the interests and aspirations of the Korean people, to the general cause of collaboration and peace.

In turn, ROMANIA LIBERA highlights the ascending course of Romanian-Korean relations in the four years that elapsed since the signing of the treaty and shows that the Romanian people takes the opportunity of today's anniversary for sending to the friendly Korean people a fraternal salute and congratulations, wishing it fresh and [words indistinct] for the multilateral flourishment of its country, for the peaceful, democratic and independent reunification of the fatherland.

CEAUSESCU PAYS VISIT TO BUCHAREST AIRCRAFT PLANT

AU310810 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 31 May 79 AU

[Summary] President Nicolae Ceausescu this morning began a working visit to various Bucharest industrial units. He arrived first at the Bucharest aircraft plant, where an honor guard made up of members of the factory's patriotic guards presented arms.

"Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is accompanied on this visit by Comrade Ilie Verdet, Ion Dinca, Gheorghe Oprea and Gheorghe Pana."

President Nicolae Ceausescu discussed with the local working collective various aspects of the plant's activities.

FRG AMBASSADOR HOLDS RECEPTION ON CONSTITUTION ANNIVERSARY

AU241947 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1212 GMT 24 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/5/1979--Richard Balken, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in Bucharest, gave a reception on Wednesday on the 30th anniversary of the proclamation of his country's constitution.

The guests included Aneta Spornic, vice chairman of the Grand National Assembly; Constantin Statescu and Eugen Proca, ministers, other officials, representatives of central institutions, scientists, men of letters, generals and senior officers, journalists. Heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania were also present.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO AFHANISTAN--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/5/1979--Under presidential decree, Nicolae Stefan was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Romania to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1948 GMT 24 May 79 AU]--Kabul (AGERPRES) 29/5/1979--Nur Mohammad Taraki, president of the Revolutionary People's Democratic Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, received on May 29 Nicolae Stefan, Romania's ambassador in Kabul, who presented his credentials. A message of friendship was conveyed to Nur Mohammad Taraki in behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu together with best wishes of good health and personal happiness, of progress to the people of Afghanistan. Thanking, the president of the Revolutionary Democratic People's Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan requested that President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed heartiest wishes of good health and personal happiness, of prosperity to the Romanian friendly people. During the talk, they stressed the broad possibilities of increasing and diversifying the trade exchanges and the bilateral economic cooperation, the wish to provide under long-term understandings to the economic relations between Romania and Afghanistan in domains of mutual interest. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1802 GMT 29 May 79 AU]

JORDANIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION--Bucharest, AGERPRES 25/5/1970--Marking the national day of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Marwan Dudin, Jordanian ambassador to Bucharest, gave a reception on Friday. Participating in the reception were Ion Patan, deputy prime minister, minister of technical and material supply and fixed assets management control; Constantin Statescu, minister of justice; Vasile Gliga, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Colonel General Marin Nicolescu, deputy minister of national defence, representatives of some central institutions, personalities of the cultural and scientific life, generals and senior officers, other officials. Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania and members of the diplomatic corps. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1902 GMT 25 May 79 AU]

NETHERLANDS PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISIT--Bucharest AGERPRES 26/5/1979--On May 25, the Dutch parliamentary delegation led by Dr Thomas L.M. Thurlings, president of the First Chamber of the States--General, visited the Polytechnic Institute of Bucharest. The same day, the Dutch delegation met Justin Moisescu, patriarch of the Romanian Orthodox Church, deputy to the Grand National Assembly. Dr Thomas L.Y. Thurlings, leader of the Dutch delegation, gave a dinner. Present on the occasion were Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Vasile Gliga, deputy minister of foreign affairs, other officials. Also present was Louis Marie Baumens, Holland's ambassador in Bucharest. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0905 GMT 26 May 79 AU]--Bucharest AGERPRES 26/5/1979--The parliamentary delegation of the Netherlands led by Dr Thomas L.M. Thurlings, president of the First Chamber of the States-General, left Bucharest on May 26, after paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly. On the last day of their Romanian visit, the delegation visited the Museum of Art Collections of Bucharest. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 26 May 79 AU]

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON TITO'S TRIP TO ALGERIA, LIBYA

30 May Tito-Bendjedid Meeting

LD301740 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1535 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Algiers--The presidents of Yugoslavia and Algeria, Josip Broz Tito and Chadli Bendjedid, today continued their talks on international relations and the promotion of total Yugoslav-Algerian cooperation. The talks between the two presidents, held on the terrace of the Moncada Villa near Algiers, in a picturesque Mediterranean ambience and very pleasant and sunny weather, were characterized by a very pleasant atmosphere, directness, closeness, openness and natural understanding.

President Tito's and Bendjedid's closest associates later joined in their talks and informed them about today's separate meetings and exchange of views relating to a concretization of the subjects discussed yesterday by the two presidents.

As reported, Presidents Tito and Bendjedid received their associates' information with satisfaction and assessed it positively.

The Yugoslav president is surrounded by the exceptional attention of his host and his host's associates in Algeria. The guest from Yugoslavia has been shown a very warm and cordial welcome at all times.

Tito on Bendjedid Talks

LD310043 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2139 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, May 30 (TANJUG)--Today, on the last but one day of his official visit to Algeria, Yugoslav President Tito met representatives of Yugoslavs who live and work in this friendly, non-aligned country.

Having greeted President Tito on behalf of six hundred Yugoslav citizens who live and work here, Yugoslav Ambassador Nedeljko Zorich informed the president on business activity of Yugoslav citizens and education of their children.

President Tito wished the prepresentatives of the Yugoslav colony success in further work and in the strengthening of ties with friendly Algeria.

President Tito spoke briefly on the significance of his current visit to Algeria and his talks with President Bendjedid concerning all bilateral questions and international problems, particularly activities in implementing the objectives and policy of non-alignment.

President Tito said the identity of views on questions discussed was achieved in the exchange of opinions with his host. It was marked with a [word indistinct] atmosphere, cordiality and full mutual understanding. "Such friendly talks as we had are really [first-] rate. And it is only natural that the peoples of two countries that have suffered similar difficulties in the struggle to attain and preserve their independence, should respect each other and cooperate closely," President Tito added.

In particular, President Tito emphasized that Yugoslav-Algerian cooperation has been sincere, good and without any problems from the very beginning, and that it has remained so up to the present.

By the current visit, the Yugoslav president said, the two countries are outlining the course for allround cooperation, especially in the economic field, which lags considerably behind the level attained in political relations and cooperation.

President Tito recalled his friendly and close personal relations with the late Algerian President Houari Boumediene and expressed satisfaction with the present meeting with President Bendjedid.

Speaking of his impressions of Algeria, Tito pointed out that development and significant results [occurred] over a short period of time.

The president advised the Yugoslavs in Algeria to promote friendly relations and contribute to an allround cooperation between the two countries.

Doronjski-Yahiaoui Talks

LD301558 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1406 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Algiers--Stevan Doronjski, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Mohamed Salah Yahiaoui, National Liberation Front [FLN] party coordinator and member of the Political Bureau, had talks in Algiers today on cooperation between the two parties and some topical questions relating to international relations. At the same time, the representatives of the two parties informed each other on the internal sociopolitical developments of Yugoslavia and Algeria.

During the Doronjski-Yahiaoui talks, which took place within the framework of the comprehensive exchange of views which characterizes President Tito's visit to Algeria, the desire was expressed for the strengthening of interparty consultations and regular contacts between the LCY and the FLN. It was agreed that two study delegations from the Algerian party should visit Yugoslavia in order to acquaint themselves with Yugoslav policy in agriculture and with the method of organizing ideopolitical work in the LCY.

The FLN party coordinator stated that Yugoslav experiences inspired Algeria and that [words indistinct] the FLN is interested in following them and studying them.

During the talks between Doronjski and Yahiaoui, there was also a discussion of the latest phase in the development of the FLN party, which is characterized by the recent fourth congress of the FLN and efforts directed toward the organizational and cadre consolidation of party ranks.

Mohamed Salah Yahiaoui stressed that in the domestic sphere Algeria, in accordance with the national charter, which is the basic and most important ideopolitical document in the country, remains firmly oriented toward continuing the construction of socialism. In the foreign policy sphere, Algeria will also continue to consistently follow and implement the policy of nonalinement.

During today's talks there was a discussion of some topical international questions, particularly the situation in the Mediterranean and the activities of progressive forces and parties in this region aimed at the strengthening of peace and all-round cooperation between the Mediterranean countries.

The desire was expressed on both sides for the two parties to consult and exchange views regularly on all questions of joint interest. At the same time, satisfaction was expressed at the degree of interparty cooperation achieved so far which, both sides are convinced, can be considerably expanded in the coming period and enriched by new contents.

Also present at the talks between Doronjski and Yahiaoui were Slimane Hoffmann, member of the FLN Central Committee and chairman of the International Relations Commission of the FLN, as well as other party officials, and, on the Yugoslav side, Dmitrije Babic, special adviser in the LCY Central Committee Presidium [name and title as received].

Doronjski-POLISARIO Delegation Meeting

LD310114 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, May 30 (TANJUG)--Member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia and of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Stevan Doronjski received in Algiers today a delegation of the POLISARIO Front of the West Sahara, headed by member of the Executive Committee of the POLISARIO Central Committee and Defence Minister Brahim Gali.

Doronjski had a cordial talk of some length with Gali and delegation members. At the talk views were exchanged on activities of the POLISARIO Front, on the situation in the West Sahara and on the further promotion of bilateral relations.

Vrhovec-Benyahia Discussions

LD301745 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1607 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Algiers--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Mohamed Benyahia, Algerian minister of foreign affairs, had talks today on topical issues relating to international relations, the situation in this area of the world and forthcoming meetings of nonalined countries.

The foreign ministers of Yugoslavia and Algeria on this occasion discussed the subjects on which Presidents Tito and Bendjedid held talks yesterday.

The two ministers discussed nonalined countries' preparations and activities in advance of the significant meetings to be held soon, some issues related to the Coordination Bureau and other topical subjects in the nonalined movement and, among other things, on the role of the nonalined countries outside the movement, particularly in Europe. In the context of the talks between the two ministers on the situation in this area of the world, there was also discussion of the problem of the Western Sahara.

As reported, a similarity or identity of views was achieved in the talks, and the significance attached by Yugoslavia and Algeria to the success of the sixth conference of heads of state or government of nonalined countries was pointed to.

During the talks, Algerian Minister Benyahia once again stressed the significant role and prestige of Yugoslavia and President Tito, particularly in the nonalined movement and in the world.

The foreign ministers of Yugoslavia and Algeria pointed to the need for an all-embracing involvement on the part of all nonalined countries with a view to strengthening their capability for action and unity, reaffirming the original principles of the policy of nonalinement and overcoming the problems with which the movement is now confronted. As was stressed in the talks, Yugoslavia and Algeria will try to cooperate even more closely in the nonalined movement and in the international sphere as a whole and to make the maximum contribution toward the full success of the forthcoming nonalined countries' meetings.

Ministers Benyahia and Vrhovec also discussed topical events in Africa and in this context supported the need to resolve existing disputes by peaceful means on the basis of the principles of the policy of nonalinement.

Dragasevic Economic Talks

LD310010 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1114 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Algiers--The economies of Yugoslavia and Algeria are interested in making the maximum possible use of the existing broad possibilities for promoting all forms of economic cooperation and its richer content. The hiterto realized level of bilateral trade exchange is considerably below the level achieved in political cooperation between the two friendly and nonalined countries.

The total value of last year's Yugoslav-Algerian trade amounted to only $54 million. This modest exchange is the result, primarily, of insufficient mutual knowledge of the market and the possibilities of the two countries' economies. These are the basic observations made in the talks between Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Belkacem Nebi, minister of energy and the petrochemical industry.

Both sides appraised that in energy and the petrochemical industry Algeria and Yugoslavia have broad possibilities for diverse cooperation. The Yugoslav economy is interested in long-term imports of large quantities of oil from Algeria and the prospecting and exploitation of petroleum in this friendly country. Broad opportunities for substantive cooperation also exist in the timber and processing industry, construction and agriculture.

According to reports, Yugoslav enterprises have offered their partners in Algeria between 15 and 20 investment projects, which are now in the examination phase. The commercial and other conditions for six such projects have already been agreed upon, and the imminent signing of the agreements is all that remains.

Ingra of Zagreb have already signed an agreement on the construction of seven silos in Algeria amounting to $70 to $80 million. Also underway are talks on the construction of another two silos and the importing of the complete equipment from Yugoslavia.

Reports state that also nearing completion are talks with Energoinvest of Sarajevo on the construction of large warehouses for oil derivatives in Algeria, worth about $350 million. Rudnap of Belgrade has offered the Algerian railway 190 passenger coaches at an international auction which is underway. There are also prospects for Yugoslav enterprises taking part in the construction of a large agroindustrial complex in Algeria.

Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, will also hold talks today with Mahieddine Amimour, Algerian minister of finance [title as received] on ways of promoting as quickly as possible economic cooperation in the spheres of trade exchange, investment construction and other higher and more substantive forms of economic cooperation.

All the questions in this sphere will be the subject of concrete examination at the forthcoming session of the mixed committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation which will probably be held in the middle of June in Algiers.

Forthcoming Departure for Libya

LD301630 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1605 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the invitation of the leader of the Libyan people and revolution, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito will go tomorrow on an official and friendly visit, which is to last several days, to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The president of the republic will be accompanied on this trip by: Stevan Doronjski, member of the SFRY Presidency; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Vuko Drasgasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council; and other personalities.

TANJUG View of Libyan Ties

LD301632 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1347 GMT 30 May 79 LD

["Poc1" item]

[Text] Belgrade, May 30 (TANJUG)--The pending visit of Yugoslav President Tito to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and talks he will have with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, will represent the continuity of top level contacts between the two friendly and nonaligned countries.

The Tito-Al-Qadhdhafi meeting takes place at the time of intensive preparations for the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau ministerial meetings and the sixth nonaligned summit in the success of which both Libya and Yugoslavia are interested.

There is no doubt that President Tito and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi will devote considerable attention in their talks to this broad spectrum of subjects. Therefore, the conviction prevails that President Tito's visit to Libya will greatly contribute to efforts invested by the nonaligned countries towards strengthening unity and action capability of the nonaligned movement and its role in international relations as an independent and non-bloc factor.

The long-standing good and friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Libya will be anew stimulated by President Tito's visit towards further and even more comprehensive development. Cooperation between the two countries has been for years following an upward trend, particularly in economic and scientific-technological plans.

Some thirty Yugoslav economic organizations with over 9,000 Yugoslav workers are engaged in Libya. Some 2,000 [as received] Yugoslav doctors work in Libyan hospitals. Last year overall Yugoslav trade with Libya totalled one billion dollars, in this, the largest portion in investment projects. Thus, in the investment plan Libya, after Iraq, is Yugoslavia's most important partner among the developing countries. With last year's 166 million dollars, trade with Libya will virtually be doubled this year.

BORBA on Trip's Significance

AU301337 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 May 79 p 3 AU

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "Nonalined in the Mediterranean"]

[Text] President Tito's official visit to Algeria, Libya, and Malta is on the best road to strengthen Yugoslavia's close and friendly relations with the prominent nonalined countries of the Arab part of Africa and the Mediterranean.

The visit also has a great international significance. Algeria, Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia are very strongly engaged in international life in the struggle for peace and the relaxation of tension, for a new international economic system, for a democratization of international relations, for strengthening the independence of each individual country and for social progress, that is, for everything that determines the activity and the policy of nonalined countries.

Tito's visits to the friendly Mediterranean countries attract special attention because of the talks between the nonalined partners on the eve of the sixth [nonalined] summit conference. The efforts of nonalined countries to further strengthen the unity and the role of the nonalined movement in international relations make President Tito's meetings with Presidents Chadli Bendjedid and al-Qadhdhafi, as well as with Prime Minister Mintoff, very topical.

Yugoslavia has always devoted great attention to the friendship and cooperation with Algeria, friendship and cooperation which were established and consolidated as early as during that country's glorious revolutionary days. The triumphant victory and the formation of independent Algeria changed the geopolitical picture of Africa and the Mediterranean. It was inevitable for our two countries, which have advanced along similar historical revolutionary roads and which are imbued with trust and understanding, to find themselves in the front ranks of the nonalined movement.

The highest leaders of our two countries have always maintained friendly contacts and, inspired by the noble visions and aspirations of building better and more just international relations, they have always shared close views on a number of problems of the contemporary world. The recent election of Chadli Bendjedid as Algeria's president is followed by a continuity of the meetings between the heads of the two close countries. Naturally, the first direct talks between Tito and Chadli Bendjedid will cover all key topics of the nonalined movement as well as of the contemporary world as a whole, and this will represent an extraordinary opportunity for new knowledge and agreement as well as for a further assertion of the dynamic national liberation and nonalined processes in the Mediterranean in general.

Following its revolutionary transformation under President al-Qadhdhafi's leadership, Libya, too, has made--just as Algeria did--a great contribution to the liberation transformation of northern Africa and to the process of the Mediterranean and the Arab world in general. Today Libya is an important political and economic factor of the new world and of its aspirations, struggles and successes. We are linked with Libya by the ties of our common policy and actions of nonalinement and of multiple fruitful cooperation. Tito and Al-Qadhdhafi have established genuine relations of trust and friendship, and tens of thousands of our workers engaged in large economic projects in this country have cemented this trust and friendship.

Tito's first visit to friendly Malta is a crowning result of the great understanding and mutual respect between the two countries following a number of visits of Malta's historical leader Dom Mintoff to our country. As a result of its nonalined policy, Malta has not only reasserted its complete independence but also the cause of general progress in the Mediterranean. All threats and all bloc bases have not as yet been removed from this region but today the Mediterranean is on a good path toward becoming a more secure ocean in the service of the coastal states.

Tito's visits to Algeria, Libya and Malta as a whole are not only an expression of an assertion of the nonalined movement but also of its further strengthening on the basis of its original principles. The contemporary world still faces numerous problems, and the further building up of better and more just relations is still strongly confronted by numerous obstructions, including bloc ambitions and policies. To insure that peace will be stable, that detente will become an affair of all countries and that democratization will become an actual reality, it is necessary to further strengthen the cause of nonalinement on the basis of its original principles.

LCY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PORTUGUESE CP CONGRESS

LD310130 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1055 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The LCY delegation to the Ninth Portuguese Communist Party Congress, headed by Milan Daljevic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left for Lisbon today. The delegation also contains Radovan Medjedovic, member of the Vojvodina LCY Provincial Committee Presidum, and Dr Ljubomir Paligoric, special adviser in the LCY Sector for International Cooperation.

PROTOCOL ISSUED AT END OF ECONOMIC TALKS WITH ROMANIA

LD310609 Belgrade TANJUG,in English 1905 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, May 30 (TANJUG)--In interviews to TANJUG at the end of a session of the Yugoslav-Romanian economic cooperation committee, Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Metod Rotar and Romanian Vice-Premier Virgil Trofin expressed optimism regarding further development of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Romania.

The session ended today with the signing of a protocol listing the activities in stimulating trade and, especially, long-term economic cooperation between the two countries. The two sides expressed readiness to make continuous efforts enabling economic cooperation to follow the very satisfactory political relations.

PLANINC RECEIVES UKRAINIAN SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION

LD310432 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1824 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb, May 30 (TANJUG)--Contacts between the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Croatia and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic are figuring very prominently as part of overall Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation, it was noted, inter alia, in today's official talks between the delegations of the Croatian Assembly and Ukrainian Supreme Soviet.

It was also stated that this cooperation has not yet firmly established itself in the economic sphere. Croatia is particularly interested in attracting more tourists from the USSR, as Soviet tourists account for only some 0.5 percent of all tourists visiting the republic. This calls for intensifying joint advertising and exchange of visits by journalists.

Milka Planinc, League of Communists of Croatia Central Committee president, today received the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Aleksey Vatchenko, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium president.

'POLITIKA' COMMENTS ON TITO'S 'FRIENDLY VISIT' TO USSR

LD272046 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1806 GMT 27 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 27 (TANJUG)--The Belgrade "POLITIKA" assesses the recent Tito-Brezhnev talks as "a further step in development of relations between the two countries and parties".

In recalling that on returning from the friendly visit to the Soviet Union President Tito also assessed the talks he made there as successful, thorough and friendly, "POLITIKA" analyses a number of important reasons for positive comments on Tito's visit to Moscow. In the first place, the paper writes, this was the 12th meeting of the two statesmen to whom the merit for the advancement of relations between the two countries goes. Favorable development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations contributes to development of peaceful cooperation in Europe and beyond. On this occasion, too, the long-term principles of advancing relations in the international community have also been affirmed.

The fact that Tito and Brezhnev also discussed differences in views on certain issues--while retaining mutual understanding and respect--"POLITIKA" assesses as quite normal in the turbulent and complex world of today. In this connection, the daily points to Tito's words that differences in opinions, approaches and positions are "logical", for they result from differences in Yugoslavia's and the Soviet Union's roads of socialist construction and their international positions, and (?points) to his words that "it is important for us to understand that differences are a historical reality and should by no means be the reason for misunderstanding and mistrust, still less an obstacle to the deepening of friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union."

"POLITIKA" adds that Brezhnev stressed that Yugoslav-Soviet relations are characterized by the "constant aspiration towards broad and varied cooperation".

It is not surprising, "POLITIKA" writes, that both statesmen recalled in the history of diplomacy and the international workers movement well-known 1955, 1958, 1976 and 1977 Yugoslav-Soviet documents. These documents, Tito said, represent the "permanent and irreplaceable basis" for development of relations between the two countries and parties.

"This kind of an open and equal dialogue, accompanied by mutual understanding, is the right way towards strengthening confidence among countries and peoples--which is also the wish of both Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union", "POLITIKA" writes, setting forth current international questions which the two statesmen discussed.

In this context "POLITIKA" stresses that President Tito informed his host in the Kremlin on preparations for the pending nonaligned summit. Tito stressed that Yugoslavia is deeply attached to the policy of nonalignment because it considers it an independent, autonomous and non-bloc factor in international relations.

For a greater conciseness, preciseness and openness in informing the public on the course and the results of the talks, a novelty for many observers--"POLITIKA" gives a simple and convincing explanation: "The visit was friendly, in fact, it was primarily a working visit so that the repetition of a number of well-known joint positive achievements was not necessary."

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES CYPRUS, NAMIBIA, ISRAEL

AU300925 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 May 79 p 7 AU

[TANJUG report on 24 May press conference held in Belgrade by Mirko Kalezic, spokesman of Yugoslavia's Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs]

[Excerpt] Stimulus to Cooperation Among Balkan Countries

Asked to comment on the agreement between Kiprianou and Denktas on the resumption of the intercommunal dialog between the Greek and the Turkish Cypriots, the representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs said:

"Yugoslavia has always believed that direct contacts between the two Cyprus communities are the best road to finding a just and lasting solution for the Cyprus problem. The latest efforts made in this direction by representatives of the two Cyprus communities with the participation of UN Secretary General Waldheim and with due respect for the UN views on the Cyprus problem as a road to progress in solving this problem are encouraging."

According to a long commentary "on the situation in the Balkans" by the REUTER news agency, Greece should organize a Balkan conference on the questions of transport and communications. What are the prospects now for this second meeting of experts of the Balkan countries and for the contacts and consultations between the Balkan countries with regard to this meeting now in progress? This was the next question.

"It could be said," the representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs stated, "that after a relatively long standstill, multilateral cooperation among the Balkan countries was given a certain stimulus by the recent bilateral meetings between the leading Yugoslav, Greek, Romanian and Bulgarian statesmen. There are prospects that in certain fields of economic cooperation contacts and exchanges of views will take place which will determine more precisely the level and method of such a cooperation. However, concrete initiatives in this connection are yet to be taken."

Condemnation of Israeli Pressures on Lebanon

In connection with the continuation of the 33d session of the UN General Assembly on Namibia, Kalezic said:

"The United Nations is considering the problem of Namibia as one of the most important political questions which it is most directly interested in solving. The republic of South Africa stubbornly refuses to accept the UN plan and intends to form a puppet government on the basis of false elections. Thus it would prolong its occupation of Namibia, disregarding all UN decisions and the justified demands of the people of Nambibia and their only and authentic representative, the SWAPO liberation movement. The results of these elections as well as the so-called 'internal solution' which the Republic of South Africa plans to carry out and legalize, must be most resolutely condemned and rejected.

"Yugoslavia will continue to support the people of Namibia in their efforts to achieve their self-determination and their independence as well as in all those initiatives for solving the question of Namibia within the framework of the United Nations which are acceptable to the people of Namibia and to their SWAPO liberation movement. For this purpose Yugoslavia will strive for the implementation of all decisions on Namibia adopted by meetings of nonalined countries and especially the implementation of the decisions of the ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau of nonalined countries in Maputo, in the adoption of which it actively participated itself."

Asked to comment on the Israeli shelling of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon and the escalation of the Israeli military and other pressures on Lebanon, Kalezic said:

"We energetically condemn all Israeli shelling of Palestinian camps in Lebanon and the escalation of the Israeli military intervention and pressures in Lebanon. We also view the act of proclamation of the so-called 'Free Lebanon' within the context of these pressures. We fully support the Government of Lebanon in its efforts to preserve its country's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

"Isreal accompanies each step of its withdrawal from Sinai with pressures against Lebanon and with blackmail at the expense of the legitimate rights and interests of the Palestinian people, something which makes the situation in that region and in the world beyond that region even more explosive and dangerous.

"As it has always done, Yugoslavia advocates the preservation of the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of all countries within the internationally recognized borders," the representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs concluded.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ENERGY OPENS IN DUBROVNIK

LD282134 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1752 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Dubrovnik, May 28 (TANJUG)--An international conference opened here today to discuss the possibilities of creating the reserves and preserving various kinds of energy. The conference, attended by 130 prominent scientists and energy experts from 20 countries, will close on June 1. Numerous reports will be submitted on latest achievements in the field of energy, its better utilization and the creation of various new forms of energy. Interest is expected to focus especially on more rational uses of energy in the fields of thermodynamics, therio-chemistry, electro-chemistry, mechanics and photo-chemistry. The conference has been jointly organized by the Council of the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and the U.S. National Academy of Sciences.

TRADE WITH U.S. VIEWED IN LIGHT OF PLANNED DUBROVNIK TALKS

LD301230 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1131 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Washington, May 30 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia-U.S. economic relations have been developing more quickly than before, but still are out of step with the general political climate and the level of cooperation established between the two countries in recent years. How to narrow this gap to the benefit of economic cooperation will be the subject of a session of the U.S.-Yugoslav Council on Economy in Dubrovnik, southern Adriatic, Yugoslavia, before long, writes TANJUG Washington correspondent Velimir Budimir.

In 1978, the U.S.-Yugoslav trade was valued at nearly 1,000 million dollars with the wish for it to reach 1,200 million this year, and even 2,000 million in five years' time. Yugoslavia's trade deficit with the U.S. was nearly 250 million dollars at the same time, however.

A better and wider economic cooperation cannot be attained by simple trade only, U.S. circles consider.

U.S. firms more and more often go for more up-to-date forms of economic cooperation such as coproduction, joint capital investments and joint appearances on world markets. Although Yugoslavia has several important arrangements with the U.S. in this respect, they are seen as an initial step only in view of real possibilities.

Relations expanding to this effect would open the way to a greater technological innovation of Yugoslavia's economy since it is a well-known fact that the U.S. technology ranks not only among the most effective and best, but is also the most readily accessible one. This also leads to possible joint appearances by U.S. and Yugoslav firms on third markets, particularly to winning auctions at international financial institutions such as the World Bank, the Inter-American Bank, Ex-Im Bank and the like.

PRESIDENT TITO RECEIVES YOUTH RELAY BATON ON YOUTH DAY

AU251916 [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1830 GMT on 25 May, jointly with other Yugoslav radio stations, begins a live relay from the Yugoslav People's Army Stadium in Belgrade where President Tito is attending a festive performance for Youth Day and his 87th birthday.

President Tito is reported to have arrived at the stadium at 1854 GMT. The announcer lists the most prominent leaders with Tito as follows: "Lazar Kolisevski, Cvijetin Mijatovic, Sergej Kraigher, Petar Stambolic, Stevan Doronjski, Fadilj Hodza, Branko Mikulic, Dusan Dragosavac and many other highest leaders." Tito enters the box of honor at 1858 GMT and fanfares sound to open a performance of music, rhythmic exercises, formation displays, dances and gymnastic displays by children, youths and the army. The performance ends at 1943 GMT, when an Albanian girl, a medical student of Pristina, brings into the stadium the baton which had been carried by youth relay runners all over Yugoslavia. The girl runs to President Tito's box, hands him the baton and wishes him a happy birthday in Albanian, concluding with the exclamation "Long live Comrade Tito" and "Happy birthday to you" in Serbo-Croatian.

Amid applause and chanting, Tito steps to the microphone at 1947 GMT and says in a firm voice:

"Dear youths and pioneers: I congratulate you on Youth Day and express my thanks to all the relay race runners carrying the messages of all our people to us who are responsible for the fate of this country. The youth of Yugoslavia is a pride of our people. Since the very beginning of the war, during the war and up to this day, the youth has striven much and put much effort into pulling our country from its backwardness, and not only its backwardness but also the destruction which the occupiers inflicted on us. [applause, chanting]

"I wish to say [applause continues, Tito repeats himself] I wish to say: You are the youth who carried the relay baton and carried the messages of our peoples. These messages contain many wishes, many things that we who are responsible for the work and the building of socialism in Yugoslavia should do. Let us promise here that we who are responsible for the present events will--as long as we are at all able--do everything that our people wish. These messages contain many positive things that we must carry out.

"We shall bear ourselves so that words will be turned into deeds and not that we may only utter words while deeds lag behind. [applause] Happy is the people [applause continues, Tito repeats himself] happy is the people that has such a youth. Thank you."

The end of Tito's speech is followed by much applause and chanting. Tito is reported as leaving the stadium at 1952 GMT, and the relay ends.

VICE PRESIDENT KOLISEVSKI CONGRATULATES TITO ON BIRTHDAY

AU300954 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 26 May 79 p 1 AU

[TANJUG apparent text of speech by Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, congratulating President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito on his 87th birthday at the White Palace reception in Belgrade on 25 May]

[Text] Allow me on behalf of all those present here to greet you and wish you a happy birthday, good health and new successes in your revolutionary creativity.

This year we celebrate your birthday together with the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the existence and activity of the Yugoslav Communist Party and the LCY. You have traversed this entire path together with the party and you have headed it for more than 40 years.

As we all know, this has been a road of difficult struggles and trials, a road of suffering and of resistance and opposition against terror, dictatorship and fascism and a road of the glorious national liberation struggle, socialist revolution and the construction of our self-managing socialist society.

It was from a small party of some 3,000 members, which was stifled by factional struggles and which was even threatened with dissolution, and through many class clashes with unpopular regimes and through the national liberation struggle and socialist revolution that a strong vanguard of the workers class, headed by you, has grown and matured, a vanguard always ready to fulfill with honor its revolutionary duty and to meet now and in the future every challenge of the time.

The greatness of the historic role and importance of our party is in the fact that we have remained true to the ideas and ideals with which we started the revolutionary struggle. This struggle, waged on the platform of liberation of the country from the occupiers, of strengthening the brotherhood and unity and of liberation of the workers class, resulted in the fact that we have built a country and a society whose reputation and role in the world by far exceeds its geographical size, the size of its population and its material power.

Our system of socialist self-management provides a firm guarantee for a happy, independent, autonomous and sovereign development of all peoples and nationalities of our self-managing nonalined Socialist Yugoslavia. We have built such a social community in which its multinational character is a factor of our strength, progress, freedom and humanism.

As early as during the national liberation struggle you often pointed out that our struggle would be a mere hollow slogan if it failed to insure national freedom, equality and equal rights for each of our peoples and nationalities. This policy of our party and the League of Communists necessarily had to find its expression also in our international activity. We have always been guided by the principle that a people can be free to the extent to which it respects the freedom of others.

Struggling to establish in the world the same relations that we have established in our own country through the revolution and the revolutionary development, Yugoslavia has become an important factor in the nonalined movement. Your unwavering and very broad activity in this movement and for its principles have not only made you a citizen of the world but also, together with Yugoslavia, a symbol of peace and peaceful cooperation, of freedom, independence, sovereignty and equality of peoples. Visiting some African and Latin American countries on the missions you entrusted me with, I was able to convince myself directly of this. The statesmen of these countries--and not they alone--speak with great respect about Yugoslavia and you, about our role in and contribution to new relations in the world and about Yugoslavia's and your place and role in the strengthening of the nonalined movement.

Truly, one feels proud to belong to the country headed by you, Comrade Tito, a country which enjoys such a prestige and reputation in the world, a prestige and reputation won through a courageous and resolute struggle for the most progressive and most humane ideals of our time.

In conclusion, Comrade Tito, allow me to once again, on behalf of all of us here, wish you a happy birthday.

INTERNAL SECRETARIAT OFFICIAL DISCUSSES SOCIAL SELF-PROTECTION

AU251006 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2076 10 May 79 p 4 AU

[B. Vucetic report on interview with Dimitrije Krajger, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, in connection with the Day of the Security Service, 13 May--date and place not given]

[Text] Dimitrije Krajger, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, has spent practically his whole working life in the security service, in the front line of the struggle against the internal and foreign enemy.

The security service's jubilee was the reason for an interview with Comrade Krajger on certain questions of social self-protection and security, which we publish in a free journalistic interpretation.

Stressing at the beginning of the interview that Yugoslavia's enemy does not rest, Comrade Krajger said that this activity should neither be underrated nor overrated. The basic thing is that we are constantly vigilant and that we take effective measures in time against all those who try to slow down our self-managing socialist development, who attack our nonalined and independent foreign policy, the policy of the League of Communists.

The internal enemy has been politically pushed to the side by the measures that are constantly being taken. This enemy is now trying to expose itself publicly as little as possible because it knows that the organs of our professional services, with the assistance of the working people and citizens, have an overview of the overall security situation in the country. The internal enemy's connections with the external enemy, the Cominform emigres and certain foreign reactionary circles through which various pressures are being exerted on our country have been discovered.

In addition, the hostile part of our emigres is not only further organizing itself for carrying out terrorist acts in the country and against our citizens temporarily working abroad, but, in carrying out these activities, it links itself with certain hostile foreign and reactionary groups and organizations. We are well aware of all this dirty work of theirs and we try to act in time to prevent it.

As component parts of the system of social self-protection, the security organs and other responsible organs are achieving really great successes in our country in the struggle against the enemy. However, at the same time it is necessary to say that these organs alone could not have done all this so well had they not always encountered comprehensive support and assistance from the working people and citizens organized in this system. This demonstrates best that Yugoslavia's workers class is deeply aware of its self-managing rights, that it firmly stands on the positions of self-management and that it wants to defend and protect them from all attacks. It goes without saying that the struggle for self-managing relations and mass political work is the best means of protection from every enemy activity.

As is well known, millions of working people and citizens are now included in the affairs of all-people's defense and social self-protection. These affairs are becoming more and more the essence of the regular activity of the organizations of associated labor, local communities, delegate assemblies and other organs and institutions of our political system. And this means that the defense and self-protection capability of our socialist self-managing community is being more and more identified with its overall human and moral-political potentials.

The further ideological and political foundations of social self-protection were elaborated in the period between the 10th and the 11th LCY congresses. It can be said that in this period, as part of the overall self-managing transformation of our society, the process of socializing the function and affairs of security and their transformation into a function of self-management was greatly encouraged.

Social self-protection is accepted as a self-managing interest of the working people and citizens, as an important area for implementing their self-managing rights and obligations, as a way of expressing the decisive role and authority of the workers class, or rather as a component of the democratization of social relations.

As a result of this broad activity of society in the development of social self-protection with the more effective operation of the organs of professional services, our overall security has been considerably increased. For this reason, it can be said, social self-protection has now developed into the broadest possible social prevention against all sources of threat to our society. Social self-protection is becoming a factor of personal security of the working man and citizen.

Under social self-protection one no longer understands, as some did at first, only the vigilance and awareness of our citizens, who run to report something as soon as they notice it. Social self-protection is primarily an active attitude of our people towards everything that threatens to jeopardize the achievements they have created and are creating. This active attitude is no longer reflected in the fact that our working man should serve as an auxiliary organ of a professional service concerned with this task, and in this connection I do not mean only the state security. The working man is in the position where he himself, as part of the system and in agreement with all other factors of social self-protection, gradually takes over certain practical functions from those responsible for the society's security in the classical sense, and this also means the socialization of this classical state function.

The results achieved in strengthening all-people's defense and social self-protection were made possible thanks to the efforts of the entire social community and the readiness of our working people and citizens to resolutely protect and defend the achievements of their revolution. This means that the deepened awareness and conviction of the Yugoslavs in the fact that Tito's concept of the society's defense and security, which has resulted from the system of our socialist self-management and is based on the experiences of the national liberation war and revolution, is an irreplaceable form of various kinds of resistance to the threat of the constitutional order and the country's independence.

Relying on past results and experiences, the League of Communists is constantly stressing the need and is fighting for the further development of the system of protecting the constitutional order and the defense of the country's independence and territorial integrity, and this simultaneously constantly contributes to strengthening the unity and the internal strength of our society. In order to realize, as Comrade Tito said in his speech at the 11th LCY Congress, the defense organization of all people, our attention must be directed toward the further theoretical and practical elaboration of the basic ideological and doctrinal orientations of the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection as a unified defense and self-protection function in the realization of which all factors and our entire society participate, Krajger stressed in conclusion.

SLOVENE LEAGUE PRESIDIUM REVIEWS MEMBERSHIP CRITERIA

LD290131 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1437 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--Today's session of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, which was chaired by France Popit, was devoted to the changes in the structure of the Slovene League of Communists membership in the last year and certain negative phenomena in the development of self-management interest communities.

In the examination of information on the present structure of the League of Communists membership the fact was noted that 50 percent of the party members in the republic belong to the working class. The proportion of the membership accounted for by young people and women is increasing. Nevertheless, despite the realization of the eighth congress's program and the ever growing readiness of communists for action, a certain number of basic organizations in Slovenia are still passive.

A bureaucratic attitude is noticed on the part of communists towards sociopolitical work and a lack of self-initiative, manifestations of careerism, inactivity and irresponsibility and the view that membership in the League of Communists is a goal in itself are to be observed. More efforts must be made to activate politically members from the ranks of the young people and the villages. More planning must be brought into action in order to curb uncontrolled elements and spontaneity in the admission of new members into the league. When educational and political measures are announced, there is at present insufficient mutual responsibility, on the part of those who adopt the measures and those to whom the measures are directed. It was also noted in the discussion that the number of members admitted into the League of Communists who had formerly returned their party membership book is increasing--particularly among veterans of the national liberation war. Their sincere return to the League indicates a return of confidence in the correctness of the Legue of Communists' policy and also the fact that the efforts by the organization's cadres have borne fruit. The Presidium members also stressed the need for greater activity by communists within the framework of the organization, for no matter how active a communist might be as an individual, his contribution increases through organized political work. As to the admission of the young into the League of Communists, the experience of older comrades must be used more than hitherto. Only in this way will the admission of the young represent true rejuvenation. Greater elasticity in linking up for action will be achieved and problems will not merely be registered, but also resolved. Greater creativity will be realized in the basic organizations.

Taking part in this part of the discussion were: France Popit, Franc Setinc, Alojz Briski, Roman Albreht, Janez Vipotnik, Boris Bavdek and Andrej Verbic.

The report by Peter Tos, executive secretary of the Presidium, on the weaknesses in the operation of the self-management interest communities was then delivered. As many as 5,637 workers are now employed in more than 1,000 self-management interest communities in the republic, which means that the number of those so employed has increased by 15 percent since last year. The association of functions carried out in 45 Slovene municipalities has not affected the halting of excessive employment. The unjustifiably high personal incomes of workers in the self-management interest communities and the excessive growth of expenses, entertainment costs and so on are becoming intolerable. The self-management interest communities are becoming alienated from the foundations of the policy agreed at the Eighth Slovene League of Communists Congress, which means they are placing themselves in an autonomous position independent of the delegate assemblies, the consumer and the contractor. The expert services in the self-management interest communities realize 30 to 40 percent of their income through their mediation and negotiating activity outside their agreed program. In order to halt not only the nonself-management trends, the Central Committee Presidium decided to have the causes of this situation studied in detail in every self-management interest community individually, and to undertake the necessary measures to aid strengthening social control, the conscientious involvement of communists and of social self-management attorneys. Whatever the case, the position of the delegates must be strengthened and general and particular laws implemented on the free exchange of labor. Only in this way will the phenomenon of individuals exploiting their position by often adopting legally inadmissible decisions be stopped.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO NORWAY--Belgrade--Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, has received Dzon Siroka, newly appointed SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the Kingdom of Norway, formerly under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Information, before the latter's departure to take up his new duties. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1124 GMT 30 May 79 LD]